PRICE, 2 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press,

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,181—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
23-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0	12-8
26-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8	18-12
39-8	19-12		39-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th July.
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	29[illegible]5	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th „
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	..	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE MACIVOR Line s.s. "Lycia" has ARRIVED from Liverpool *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their Risk and Expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 16th. 1890.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRE," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 19th July, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has left Zanzibar on the 14th instant, will arrive here about the 27th instant, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate,

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
NEW EDITION, Rs. 4.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co. invite special attention to their very choice and extensive Stock of Gold Jewellery, which being constantly added to by Goods carefully chosen by their Agent in London, affords a range of selection equal to that offered by the best West End Houses.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	a.	Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from	30	0	to 200
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c.	„	15	0	to 150
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled	„	10	8	to 250
LOCKETS—Plain, Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	„	50	0	to 225
GENTS Do.	„	54	0	to 65
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns	„	100	0	to 400
COLLARETTES	„	250	0	to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY, comprising Brooch and Earrings	„	40	0	to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS	„	135	0	to 200
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	„	126	0	to 200
RINGS—Ladies' Keeper	„	20	0	to 40
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy Tablet, half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs	„	30	0	to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond Rings	„	40	0	to 400
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c.	from	50	0	to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	„	7	0	to 135

		Rs.	a.	Rs.
SCARF PINS, Rings	from	27	0	to 60
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert	„	75	0	to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	„	15	0	to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan	„	55	0	to 100
TOOTH PICKS	„	11	0	to 35
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links	„	55	0	to 80
Shirt front Studs, set of 3 in case	„	13	8	to 20
GOLD COLLAR STUDS each	„	10	8	to 12-8
GOLD SOLITAIRES	„	38	0	to 40
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case	„	36	0	to 60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS	„	25	0	to 30
PEARL NECKLETS	„	225	0	to 360
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES	„	15	0	to 17
COMBINED PINS and STUDS	„	19	0	to 130
GOLD-MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	„	18	0	to 27
GOLD WHISTLES	„	27	0	to 35
GOLD COMPASSES	„	40	0	to 75
WEALEMEFNAS, for Measuring Maps, &c., as Charms	„	28	0	to 35
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EARTOPS	„	150	0	to 300
THE NEW GOLD SHEATH PENCIL for Pocket or Chain	„	45	0	to 55
GOLD MOUNTED RIDING WHIP for Ladies	„	36		each.

SILVER JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased	from	5	0	to 36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased	„	7	0	to 22
NECKLETS	„	15	0	to 60
COLLARETTES	„	40	0	to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	„	12	0	to 26
EARRINGS	„	2	0	to 6
BROOCHES	„	4	8	to 16
SCARF PINS	„	1	0	to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	„	10	8	to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	„	9	0	to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	„	10	0	to 18
TOOTH PICKS	„	2	4	to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS, and COLLAR-STUDS	„	10	0	to 16

SMELLING BOTTLES	from	5	0	to 40
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	„	12	0	to 45
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	„	10	0	to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS	„	18	0	to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	„	3	0	to 10
SILVER WHISTLES	„	6	0	to 7-8
SILVER WEALEMEFNAS for measuring Maps, &c.	„	9	0	to 10-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	„	1	8	to 5
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	„	27	0	each.
GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES	„	27	0	to 37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES	„	40	0	to 75
SILVER PURSES	„	54	0	each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS, COFFEES, COCOAS, CHOCOLATES.

TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Holta Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	8
„ Pekoe	„	1	4
„ Pekoe Souchong	„	1	4
„ Mixture	„	1	6
„ Family Mixture	„	1	2
„ Plantation Mixture	„	0	14
„ Broken Leaf	„	0	10

COCOAS.

		Rs.	a.
Epp's Cocoa	per tin	1	6
Van Houten's Cocoa	„	0	13
Cadbury's Cocoa	per tin Rs. 1-3 and	2	6
Cocoa and Milk Paste	per tin	0	6
Cocoatina	per tin Re. 0-13 and	1	9
Cuca Cocoa	„ „ 1-4 and	2	8

COFFEES.

		Rs.	a.
French Coffee	per tin.	1	2
Ground Coffee	„	1	4
Essence Coffee	per bot.	0	11
Dandelion Coffee	per tin.	1	4
Coffee and Milk Paste	„	0	7
Do. in 7 lbs. Frazils		...	
Chicory	per lb.	0	10

CHOCOLATES.

		Rs.	a.
Menier's, Vanilla flavoured	per pkt.	1	6
Menier's, Plain for Drinking	„	1	0
Menier's, Plain for Cooking	„	0	11
Chocolate and Milk Paste	per tin.	0	7
Chocolate Creams	per box.	1	8
Chocolate Lombart	„		...

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,** { POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

IODIZED

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c. but special virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease, The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

SARSAPARILLA.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

19, ESPLANADE BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S

A certain and never failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

RHEUMATIKON.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.

THE Spendid Steamer "CLAN McGREGOR," 3,000 tons Captain MILLER will sail from Bombay on or about the 1st August 1890 and Passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 19th July 1890.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "PO," Captain S. ANFOSSO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 19th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN McGREGOR" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1890.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES

ARE now being generally constructed of mild tough STEEL on entirely New and Improved Principles, which give increased security against both Fire and Thieves. These improvements are embodied in numerous Patents, and have been adopted after careful testing and many years' experience of actual trial against Fires and Burglars. Large works have been erected in London (Glengall Road, Old Kent Road), specially designed, with new and elaborate machinery, for the purpose of perfecting the method of manufacture; these works are under the personal supervision of the Managing Directors, and are connected by Private Telephone wires with the Head Office at 128, Queen Victoria Street; the Branch at 60, Cornhill; and the West End Branch, at 68, St. James's Street. The chief advantages of Chubb's new Steel Safes, which are made of the best Plates, and have six bolts at the front and back of the door, are (1) an increased thickness of the Fire Resisting Chambers; (2) the frame being a special Tee-Iron section, with a thickened corner, its strength is enormous, and the prower necessary to bend it can hardly be applied but by machinery; (3) the bolts of the Lock fasten behind this solid iron in place of, as is usually the case, into a lining; (4) the bolts and Lock-case are fastened to the door by a heavy angle-iron frame, and in any attempt to force open the Safe the pressure would come on this solid angle-iron and not on any screws or rivets; (5) the inside of the door is now made with a series of rebates or recesses, giving greater security against wedding, and also hindering the passage of flames or heat to the interior of the Safe; (6) the edges of the outer plates are recessed into the frame, so that there is no open joint, (7) all the Safes are fitted with Chubb's New Patent Lock, which is Gunpowder-proof, Drill-proof, &c.

THE FOLLOWING SIZES OF SAFES ARE JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER "ORIENTAL":—

22 by 17 by 16, 24 by 18 by 18, 26 by 20 by 20, 28 by 22 by 21, 31 by 24 by 22 by *38 by 26 by 25, *48 by 28 by 24, *33 by 29 by 21. The Safes marked *are Fited with 2 Distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE.

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J NEUBERG, BOMBAY
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100	
Special	Rs. 4	8
No. 1, Extra Superior	„ 3	12
„ 2, Medium	„ 2	12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WHOLESOME TONIC.

FOR ALL PEOPLE.
SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Infuses Vitality to the Nerve
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Strengthens weak Brain.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—An established Nervine Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Effectually banishes Nervousness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Useful to candidates preparing for Examinations.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Helps Memory and enhances Mental Power.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Gives rest and produces sound Sleep.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Drives away Nightmare.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Cures Dyspepsia and Headache.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Most desirable Stomach Tonic.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Important to Brain workers.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Removes Female weakness.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Valuable to Infirm and Aged.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Restores ruined Constitutions.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—Magic Health-Reviving Elixir.
SQUIBB'S CORDIAL—A remedy for Lassitude and Despondency.

Per Bottle. Rs. 2-4.
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SACRED CANTATA.
"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA."
BY
SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT
will be performed by the above Society on
TUESDAY THE 29th JULY at 9-15 p.m.
AT
THE TOWN HALL.

Soloists Mrs. Walker, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Hebditch. Organ Mr. G. R. Johnston conductor Mr. R. B. Nixon.

Members of the Society on presentation of their membership cards can obtain tickets at once at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Tickets can be obtained by the General Public at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. on and after WEDNESDAY 23rd.

Reserved seat Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 3.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 585 OF 1889.

MANECKBAI of Bombay, Parsee, widow of the late DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 32, Nepian Sea Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, residing at No. 12 Church Gate street, KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJEE JAMASPJEE ASHBURNER, residing at Date Grove, Mazgaon, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DADYSETT, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, but at present travelling in Europe, ASHPHANDIAR KHODADAD IRANEE residing at Kiel Wady, without the Fort, and PIROSHA BOMONJEE CAPTAIN and DARASHA BOMANJEE CAPTAIN, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian adlitem BURJORJEE PESTONJEE POCHAJEE all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twentieth day of March one thousand eight and ninety. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of DINSHAJEE DARASHA CAPTAIN, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court house, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 21st day of July 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNSDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is died, and of the abovenamed Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jelloobai daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the sub district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett' Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendent Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.
HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.

All particulars obtainable from

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866" notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of George Hustwait Wright formerly of Jubbulpore (Central Provinces) but late of the Old Rectory College Whitchurch, in the County of Oxford, and of Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, Civil Engineer, European, deceased, who died at the Old Rectory College aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of December 1889, and Letters of Adminstration with a copy of his Will annexed, of whose property and Credits were on the 26th day of June, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SWADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys, of the said Court and the constituted Attorneys of ROBERT GREY, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown, on their behalf, at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of August, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Swade Brown as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Robert Grey as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.—

Unserviciable stores returned by corps.
2. cast horses used in the Government omnibus, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist &c.

10 Cases White ground Prints.
2 Cases colored Sarries.
3 Cases White Mulls and Jaconets.
1 Case Dress Materials.
2 Cases Striped satin.
4 Bales White Handkerchieves.
15 Bales Grey Shirtings, T. cloths and Madapolums.
35 Cases Beer in pints.
9 Cases Champagne in pints.
6 Cases Cognac.
7 Cases Mushrooms.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Jafferjee Jeewajee.
114 Cases Green Peas, mixed Vegetables, Asparagus Pate foi gros traffle, &c.,
On account and at the risk of Mohmedally Moosajee
25 Cases Vinegar.
On accounts and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Sumsoodin.
MOS 123—1 Case 30 Pieces colored velvet.
On account of the concerned.
18. Bales Twist.
2. Cases and 1 Parcel Drawing Papers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

41, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and selected specimen of bentwood furniture, most valuable and handsome silk, tapastry, marble slabs and table tops, and marble bath tubs &c.

On the date hereafter to be mentioned Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room in Meadow Street, No. 21.

Just arrived.

A selected assortment of very rich and handsome artistically designed bentwood furniture of mahogany, ebony and oakwood colour made by the celebrated manufacturer, by Thonet of Vienna, the same consisting of reclining rocking and conversation sofas, rocking folding, easy revolving, offices, arm and arm crown chairs, round and side tables, teapoys, children chairs, piano stools, footstools, &c. The above furniture are very seldom imported owing to their being very costly and rich. Will be sold in small lots to suit convenience of the purchaser.

A collection of most valuable and handsome silk tapastry well worth for making door curtains and furniture lining, the same in a piece measuring 15 yards by 40 inches.

An invoice of marble slabs and table tops, round and oblong.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st July, 1890. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

12 bales grey shirtings.
7 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white and coloured prints.
2 „ satin brocades.
150 pairs scarlet blankets.
50 cases each 2 dozen tins Californian fruits.
15 „ green peas
20 drums heald polish.
2 cases 12 patent water filters of sizes.
2 „ 600 bundles plated pins.
1 case 112 lbs. oxide of zinc.

A large collection of clocks and time-pieces for offices, drawing-rooms, libraries and schools in wooden and metal cases, with and without alarums, one and eight-day winding with and without music every hour and half hour, a collection only imported into Bombay.

12 child's iron cots.
4 cases 80 tins each 5 quires albunized paper.
1 „ large and small oleographs.
1 „ 34 gross memo books.
1 „ 80 doz. copying books.
On account of the concerned.
12½ doz. Enos fruit salt.
11 rolls best leather belting 2 to 3½ in.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Moola Esoofbhoy.
9 cases Keiller's assorted sweets in 7 lb. tins.
By order of Messrs. Balcrustna Sazba and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhawoo Ballajee and Co.—
BB 103-4 / E 106 } 3 casks tinned steel basins.
By order of Essabhoy Thavur and on account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy—
4 cases each 500 lbs brass wire, No, 28 and 30,
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
O P 1316—1 case 100 gross finger rings.
1133—1 „ 100 „ „ „
On account and at the risk of Tricumdass Purshotum—
K S B Co.—132-133—2 cases white dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
5 bolts of canvas.
By order of the Agra Bank Limited and on account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeevajee.
5 casks Tower bolts ex clan Macdonald.
2 „ lanterns ex strathesk.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
And any other carrirges and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., under the instructions of the mortgagees and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Peerbhai Veerjee, Fazulbhai Peerbhai and Rehmoobhai Peerbhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 307, new No. 2070, old survey No. 53, and new survey No. 7053, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadher Shastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built thereon, fronting the Gowalia Tank aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3375, and a new messuage, workshop, or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or the said Fazulbhai Peerbhai, as his tenant

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA OR COOMBARWADA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Hajee Abdoolatiff Moosa lately trading under the name of Hajee Moosa Joosub, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY next the 26th inst at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property viz.—

All that piece of land or Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house and shop situate without the Fort of Bombay at Chuckla or Coombarwada street, in the subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collectorate of land revenue under No. 635, admeasuring 135 sqare yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Chuckla or 2nd Coombarwada street, on the west by the 1st Coombarwada street, on the north by the respective houses of Hajee Essabai Noor Mahomed and Hajee Jackeria Noor Mahomed and on the south by the house of Hajee Adam Hajee Aboobucker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE EMERALD AND DIAMOND BROOCH.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co.—

One valuable emerald and diamond brooch, containing one emerald, weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out houses standing thereon situate on the Malabar Hill Road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Rs. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the East by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the South by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the North by the property of Ruttonbai wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE KHANGHAM GINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co. LD.,

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 3p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazzar, Fort, by order of Mr. Lalloobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh, and on account and risk of Kermalli Joseph Datwani—

52 shares in the Khangham Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwur Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine Lamps, &c., the property of Dr. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY

PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)

NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale add only requires a trial to be appreciated

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

NOTICES.

NASSAU.

CAUTION.

THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY beg to warn the Public against being imposed upon by Circulars emanating from Firms with which they have NO CONNECTION, but which bear a close resemblance, both in appearance and letter-press, to the well-known NASSAU PRICE LISTS.

Palampur, July, 1890.

LAWSON AND CO.

CAUTION.

THE SOUTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY warn the Public against PURCHASING Teas from individuals trading under a colourable imitation of their title, and issuing Circulars and Price lists containing names, prices and descriptive matter bodily copied in parts from the SOUTHERN KANGRA TEA COMPANY'S LISTS.

LAWSON AND CO.,
Secretaries.

Palampur, July, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 142 OF 1884.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort........Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort ....Defendants

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground to-gether with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing ther on, situate on the western side o' the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 534, 539, New No. 12547, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos, 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT No II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874 12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1-3-5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 504 505 and 508, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the norrh by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Eldon Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June. 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant., at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of Limejuice required for Aden Executive, and to be supplied by the Contractor at that station from time to time as required, at his risk and cost.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. C. E. CAVE, Lieut.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK ING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BULLOCH, LADE AND CO.,

GLASGOW.

EXTRA SPECIAL, VERY OLD
Highland Liqueur Whisky, Rs. 27 per doz.

Special very old Highland Whisky Rs. 23-8 per doz.

Apply to
LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts,
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein, 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co, Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,636,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of heir announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	968½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	17

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,25)
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	--	...	187½
ort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
rench	300	500	all	50	53)
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	--	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	455
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	785
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	235
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	475
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,510
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	270
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	400
estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	535
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960
Reay Manufg.	445	100	1,000	..	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
.B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3 325
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	730
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	6)
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	63
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2 500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	41	31	41	57	46	50	34	61
July 18, Friday	...		...		...		0	17
July 19, Saturday	0	45	0	40	0	35	0	83
July 20, Sunday	0	52	0	60	0	43	...	
Total	42	28	42	57	47	28	35	61
Total of corresponding date last year	51	60	57	50	51	47	46	8
Do. in 1888	39	99	33	44	37	27	37	55

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Ahmednagar, 11-30 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Busheer (s), from Marmagoa. On the 19th:—Clan Macgregor (s), from Liverpool; Po (s), Genoa; Akbar (s), Jeddah; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday:—Manitoba (s), from Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th:—Satara (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Akaba (s), Rangoon. Yesterday:—Kistna (s), for Persian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 22nd July, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 21, *viz.*, 1*s.* 7*d.* per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—A match will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground to-day and to-morrow between Ahmednugger and the Bombay Gymkhana. Play will begin each day at 11-30. a.m.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Purbadavie Road, Mahim, respecting the death of Minguel Cardozo, aged 50 years, a toddy-drawer. About 5-30 p.m., on Friday, deceased while drawing toddy from a tree at Mahim oart, slipped and fell to the ground, and died a few minutes after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A FABIAN SOCIETY FOR BOMBAY.—A meeting, by invitation of social reformers and others, was held on Saturday, at the residence of Mr. D. Gostling, F. R. I. B. A., to discuss the programme of a society, which is to be known as the Bombay Fabian Society. Mr. Gostling was in the chair, and Mrs. Gostling read an explanatory paper. A discussion afterwards took place, in which Messrs. Gostling, Jones, Faulding, and W. A. Chambers expressed their views.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—At the annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, which was advertised to be held on Saturday evening at 8 p.m., in the offices of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, No. 53, Meadow Street, Fort, only thirteen members were present, and it being necessary, according to the Rules of the Association that twenty-one members should be present to form a quorum the meeting was postponed to the evening, at 8 p.m., as will be seen from our advertisement columns. The report, which records the working of the Society for the past year, will prove interesting to members.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Overture	Le Fidele Berger	Adam.
Lied	Adieu	Schubert.
Valse	Slumber Song	Coote.
Selection	La Fille Du Tambour Major	Offenbach.
Valse	Folle Jousse	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Old Guard	Planquette.
Polka	Go as you please	Fahrbach.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Hurree Krishna, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. On the 16th instant deceased was working in the mill, with other labourers, when a stack of bags, containing groundnuts, suddenly gave way, and fell upon him. He sustained serious injuries, from which he died on Friday. The verdict was, "that the death of Hurree Krishna was caused by peritonitis following injuries received by the accidental fall of a tier of bags on him."

FIRE NEAR THE CARNAC BRIDGE.—A fire broke out on Friday, in a tiled shed, occupied by Lotia Gondajee and Rowjee Mahadeo, bullock cart-drivers, situated near the Carnac Bunder Railway Overbridge. The shed was used by them as their residence, as well as for keeping their carts and bullocks. On the alarm being raised, prompt and valuable assistance was rendered by the Akbar Press Company's donkey engine, and there being also a plentiful supply of water at hand, the fire was soon extinguished, but not before damages to the extent of Rs. 100 were caused. The whole of the Municipal fire brigade engines appeared quickly on the scene, but their services were not required. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place, which was being used by a woman, named Jingee, the wife of one of the occupants of the shed.

THEFT BY AN EX-SALVATIONIST.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Constable Butfoy charged Balloo Gopall, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 45, the property of Tom Fox, a member of the Salvation Army, from his residence at the divisional quarters of the Salvationists at Khetwady, on the 10th instant. The accused, it appears, was an ex-Salvationist and a discharged member of the army, but he was allowed to enter the Salvationists' quarters at Khetwady, and consequently had access to Fox's room, whence he had stolen the watch on the date in question. On the theft being reported to the police, the stolen watch was traced to the possession of a Marwarree money-lender at Girgaum, with whom the accused had pledged the article. Balloo Gopal, pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE DOCKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, a dock-labourer, named Dhuggroo Dhondoo, was charged before the Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Nolan, with the theft of a coat and an umbrella, valued at Rs. 3. The goods were the property of a cooly, who left them on some gunny bags whilst he was occupied with his work. Prisoner seeing them there took possession of them. On the complainant returning to the place where he had deposited his property he found them missing, and in consequence informed the police of the fact. Whilst the prisoner was leaving the docks in the evening he was arrested at the gates with the articles in his possession. In defence he stated to the Magistrate that he had been arrested in the act of restoring them to their owner. Prisoner having been previously convicted was committed to jail with six months' hard labour.

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENTS.—Inspector Nolan, on Saturday, charged two Mahomedan boys, named Jooma Mahomed and Jaffer Sulleiman, the first accused with the theft of two umbrellas, valued at Rs. 2, and the second with abetment in the same. The youthful prisoners, in company with two other boys, in the first instance obtained possession of the umbrellas by engaging the complainant's attention, and making off with his property whilst he was engaged at a goldsmith's shop. The complainant in the second charge stated that he missed his umbrella from his stable, where he had left it. After securing the property both the boys proceeded to an umbrella-vendor's shop where they disposed of them for a small sum. Here they were afterwards recovered by the police, and identified by the complainants. The Magistrate sent the first accused to the Reformatory for three years as he was addicted to thieving, and warned and discharged the second.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged a Mahomedan woman, named Sherbanoo, a native of Surat, with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100 on the 15th instant. The prisoner was employed by the complainant, Heerjeebhoy Dhotoo, as a domestic servant. On Tuesday last his wife left the house, forgetting to take her keys with her. When she returned she recovered the bunch of keys; but on the 17th instant the currency note for Rs. 100 was found to be missing by Heerjeebhoy from his cupboard. As the female had absented herself from her usual services, a search was made for her, and she was found in the house of one of her relations. She was questioned in reference to the note, but denied all knowledge of it. The matter was referred to the police who took the accused in charge, and after substituting enquiries the whole amount was recovered. The prisoner, in defence, stated that she had not stolen the note, but had found it near the cupboard, while she was sweeping the rooms. As the complainant did not wish to press the charge, the Court ordered the prisoner to be detained in the dock during the day.

SUICIDE BY A CATECHIST.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at Falkland Road, respecting the death of Mahomed Hoosein, aged 40 years. Deceased was a catechist, connected with the Church Missionary Society, for the last eleven months. He had been suffering from disease in the throat, and four months ago a doctor made an opening and introduced a tube. He could only speak in a whisper, and he often said he wished he was dead. On Friday evening he removed the tube from his throat, when his breathing became very difficult, and he seemed to suffer much in consequence. About midnight on Friday he went out on the weather frame of one of his windows and attempted to jump into the street, but being observed by his wife she seized him, and with the assistance of her brother got him back into the house, and laid him down. He then became violent and had to be tied down to his cot, but had to be released as he began to knock his head against the bed. As soon as he got free, he crawled out to the street, and sat down on the footpath. His wife left him there for a short time, and on her return she found him missing. A search was made, and on Saturday morning his body was found lying in a water trough outside the Jadhowjee Raghowjee Mill, on the Falkland Road. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.

AN inquest was opened by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at Lower Colaba, respecting the death of a female child, about seven days old. Deceased was the daughter of Mrs. Ann MacIntyre, a widow, residing at Lower Colaba. Deceased was born on the 13th instant, and was quite well until the 17th, when, as she passed a restless night, the mother sent her daughter, Daisy, to the shop of Mr. Roonan for some castor-oil. The mother then gave the baby a tea-spoonful of the oil about 9 a. m., mixed with a tea-spoonful of dill water, some hot water, and sugar. The infant swallowed it without any difficulty, and then went to sleep. About an hour afterwards she awoke crying as if in pain, and the jaws were found tightly locked. She fell asleep for half-an-hour, and again awoke crying. Her face became livid, and the whole body was convulsed. A neighbour, named Mrs. Briggs, who was sent for, placed the infant in a hot bath, and poured cold water on the head. After the bath the face assumed its natural colour. In a quarter-of-an-hour afterwards the child was seized with another convulsion, when Dr. N. M. Cama was sent for. He came some time afternoon, and put the child into a hot bath, and applied ice to the head. He asked for some castor-oil to give the child an enema. The mother showed him the oil she received from Mr. Roonan's shop. He asked the mother where she got it from, and she told him, when Dr. Cama took the oil, tasted it, and took it away with him, as he said it was not castor oil at all. The baby continued having fits until 11 p. m. on Friday, when it died. The fourth day after the birth the mother sent to Mr. Roonan's for a dose of castor-oil for herself. She got about half a wine-glassful, and she took the whole of it in two doses at 6 a.m. and 11 a.m. Then she had a fainting fit, and Dr. Cama was sent for. She could not say how long she was in the fit, but she thought she fainted because of her weak state. Dr. Cama, on taking possession of the wine-glass containing the oil, went with it to Mr. Roonan's dispensary, in company with Mrs. McIntyre's brother, and inquired of Joseph Ignatius Carvalho and another man who was there, whether they had dispensed the oil, which he had brought. They said they had. He then asked Carvalho to place the oil in a phial and to label it, and he did so. Dr. Cama then asked Carvalho to show him the bottle from which it was dispensed, and he showed him the bottle. Dr. Cama poured some of the oil into a phial, then took away the two phials, and made them over to Police Inspector Roberts. Dr. Cama, it appears, had not himself ascertained whether there was anything deleterious in the castor-oil that would produce convulsions. A white shreddy deposit in the wine-glass led him to suppose that there might have been something in the dose of oil that caused the convulsions. When Dr. Cama saw the deceased with convulsions, the mother of the deceased told him that she was also seized with the fainting fit after taking some of the same oil. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry to Saturday next, the 26th instant.

THE ABKARI INSPECTOR AND THE PARSEE LIQUOR-VENDOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper delivered judgment in the case, which Mr. Neill Devlin, abkari inspector in charge of the Mazagon Division, charged a Parsee, named Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy, with infringing his license by disposing of drink on his premises, in contravention of Section 45, clause 5, of the Abkari Act. His Worship said that the facts proved in this case are that an abkari inspector in person went to the shop of the accused and asked for a bottle of beer. The accused refused to give the bottle of beer if it was to be opened on the premises. After this, one of those persons said that if that was so, they would go somewhere else. This induced the accused to call the boy, and the bottle was opened in the passage near a back-door of the shop, portion of the beer being consumed in the passage. The question at issue is whether the licence which was in his possession was a licence for fermented liquor to be consumed on his premises. The case stood adjourned for me to look into. Two cases, namely, that of Cross *vs.* Walsh (32 Law Reports, page 73) in which a beer shop-keeper's licence allowed for the sale of beer, which was only to be drunk off the premises. It was also held that to permit beer to be drunk outside or near the premises, was an evasion of the Act. In the case of Beel *vs.* Schoffield (Law Reports 3, 2 B, page 8) it was held that the mere sale through a window to a person who stood on the roadway outside, was not an evasion of the Act, although the beer was drunk immeditely on receiving it. Having looked through these two cases, and considering the evidence in this case, I have come to the opinion that the accused was guilty of evading the condition of his licence. Taking into consideration the age of the defendant, and that he has held a licence for many years, and also taking into consideration a circumstance, which I must look upon as a provocation to break the law, I think that a nominal penalty will suffice. I inflict a fine of one rupee, and I think that I will do no harm if I express the hope that the Collector of Customs may see his way not to cancel the accused's licence.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A MILKSELLER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last Inspector Greyhurst brought up on remand Dhondoo Bhickoo, Succaram Bayaba, Oodhow Ballajee, Umrootta Dowlutta, and Dowlutta Baboo, and charged them before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Bijbokun Sewpal, a Purdasee milkseller, residing at Gaumdavie Road, on the 13th May last, with sticks, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. It would appear there had been some ill-feeling existing between the two men, named Sucroo and Coondajee, who are talim or gymnasium-keepers at Girgaum. On the night of the date in question Sucroo, together with the five accused, happened to find Coondajee standing at a pawn-shop on the Gaumdavie Road, together with the complainant Bijbokun Sewpal, when Sucroo asked his five companions to set upon Coondajee and to assault him. They, however, misunderstood Sucroo, and set upon Bijbokun Sewpal instead, and gave him a severe thrashing, which laid him up in hospital almost up to the present time. On the police being summoned to the scene, Sucroo and the five accused ran away, but the five accused, upon information received by the police, were arrested two days after the assault was committed, namely, on the 15th May last; but the man Sucroo, at whose instigation the five accused assaulted the complainant, is still at large. On the charge being proved against the five accused, they were all convicted, and fined Rs. 50 each; and the Magistrate further ordered accused Nos. 1 and 2 to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 each, and Nos. 3, 4, and 5 in a sum of Rs. 50 each, to keep the peace for a period of six months; and further accused No. 4 Umrootta Dowlutta was ordered to forfeit Rs. 50, being the amount of the bond he had entered into on the 14th April last to keep the peace for a period of six months. Rs. 100 of the fines, if recovered, were to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

In his last report on the Northern Shan State, Lieutenant Daly, Political Officer in charge, throws some light upon the mystery connected with the supply of firearms to dacoits in Upper Burma. There is only too much reason to believe that large supplies of arms and ammunition are every year brought across the border from Chinese territory, while it is certain that gunpowder in very considerable quantities is manufactured on the Shan plateau. It will be impossible to stop this trade without the introduction of very stringent measures, but something can be done by inducing the local Chiefs to have the guns in there States marked and registered. In Thibaw the Tsawbwa has already consented to this step, and 2,500 muskets were dealt with in a few months. The fact that so large a number were forthcoming in one small State goes to show that the Shans must be comparatively very well armed. The registration is by no means an easy matter, it is said, owing to the mixed character of the population, the wild nature of many of the tribes, and the wandering habits of the people. The decoit will probably still continue to get a musket and powder so long as he can pay for them, as Chinese and Shans evidently find the trade in arms a profitable one.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain R. H. Coope, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain W L Stewart, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Marmagoa, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G M Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah (2nd July), with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Po, 1,531 tons, Captain G Barboro, arrived in barbour on the 19th inst., from Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Morean, Mis Mossa and two daughters, Mr Pietro Rembade, and 7 deck.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Macgregor, 1,926 tons, Captain G Miller, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool (20th June), with a general cargo, Mr R W Emerson as cabin, and two deck passengers. During the voyage the ship's carpenter, named James Wright, died of sunstroke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
18	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmagoa, July 17.
19	C. Mackgregor (s)	Miller	Liverpool, June 20.
	Po (s)	Barboro	Genoa, July 1.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, July 2.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, July 14.
20	Manitoba (s)	Bruckland	Rangoon, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Satara (s)	Coope	Calcutta, &c.
	Akaba (s)	Mandeno	Rangoon.
20	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Busheer, for Marmagoa, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Sawyer, Major, Bo, A A Genl, Bo Dist, on duty, from Kamptee.

Bratty, Lieut, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

Bentinck, Lieut, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Mhow.

Phillips, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave.

Venables, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt., on leave, from Deolali.

JULY 19.

Seton, Bart, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Symons, Col, Beng, South Wales Borderers, on private affairs, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 21st July, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be riding drill for recruits on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m., at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing Monday 21st July, 1890.

1. Drills.—The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters:—

Tuesday 22nd, at 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill.
Wednesday 23rd, at 9 p.m. }

2. Instructions.—A course of Instructions in theoretical Gunnery will be commenced at Head-quarters on Friday next the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. and will be continued every Friday until further orders. Members are particularly requested to attend these classes.

3. Return of Arms.—Any members in possession of arms or accoutrements are requested to return the same to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Officiating Commandant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 18th July, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

5th Bo Cavy—(Sind Horse)—Lieut T A F R Oldfield, Offg Sqdn Officer, 1st Bo Lancers, to be Sqdn Officer.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for employment in Transport Branch of the Comt Dept, under the provisions of clause 78, I A C 1883, as modified by clause 89, I A C, 1885:—

Lieut H A F C F S Greville, 18th Hussars; Lieut R H Hayes, 2nd Mdx Regt; Lieut G Downing, 2nd Dub Fus; Lieut F C L Waller, 22nd Bo I; Lieut W A M Bruce, 26th Bo I.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Gn. Instructor at Poona, commencing on the 15th August 1890.

2 Officers from out stations will travel on duty at the public expense:—

Lieut H S Davey, 18 Hussars; Capt F R Barrow, D S O, and Lieut F C L Logan, 1st North Lancashire Regt; Lieut H T Kenny, 2nd Bo Lancers; Capt M E Carthew-Yorstoun, 4th Bo Cavy; Lieut C A S Montgomery, 1st Bo I; Capt A D Fordyce, 3rd Bo I; Capt T R A G Montgomery, and Lieut C H C Heyman, 21st Bo I; and Lieut R Wapshire, 3rd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Royal Fus—Cole W W Chard, to England, for 182 days, on med. cert.

1st Worc Regt—Lieut L N Beatty (attached 1st Bo Lancers) to Bombay from 16th July to 15th Oct 1890, to study the native language.

Medl Staff—Surgn I M Stewart, to England, for 182 days, on med. cert.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Cuba s—20 cases whisky, C Muncherjee and Sons; 23 hogsheads beer, Wm. Bell and Co; 25 cases cornflour, Joseph Soares; 40 cases slatepencils, A M Hassonally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—75 boxes bar soap, Finlay, Muir and Co; 66 packages glassware, &c., H H Ahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—55 cases wine, &c, Maneckjee Pestonjee; 149 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 20 cases champagne, and 5 cases brandy, Phipson and Co; 1 case printing materials, The "Bombay Gazette"; 52 packages provision, &c, A H G Hoosen; 18 cases cheese bacon, ham, &c, S H Bottlewalla; 19 cases cheese and bacon, and 20 cases oilmenstores, C Dadabhoy; 4 cases cheese and bacon, Bolton and Co; 11 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 150 packages candles, S A S Dawood; 2 cases writing paper, The "Times of India"; 5 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally; 12 cases medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co.

Kangra s—4 cases oilmenstores and 5 cases cheese, D Burjorjee.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—3 bales writing paper, S Budroodin; 137 drums chemical, Phillips and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 10 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

Werneth Hall s—175 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Oriental s—13 cases beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—21 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja; 550 bags softsugar, S E. Sassoon; 10 cases writing papers, A H. Esoofbhoy; 400 bags soft sugar, K Morarjee; 40 cases glassware, J Runmull; 1,000 bags softsugar, E Allybhoy.

Oriental s—50 cases anilinedye, C Ramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—4 cases soap, M Seerajudan.

Medusa s—12 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 4 cases glassware, Hajee O Tyeb.

FROM ANTWERP.

Oriental s—4 cases aniline dye, S Popat; 15 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.

Kangra s—50 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy.

GENERAL GHULAM HAIDER KHAN, the Amir's Commander at Jelalabad, is down with fever; but it is rumoured in the Shinwari country that as soon as he is well the General will take the field against Umra Khan in defence of the fugitive, Khan of Dir. There have been many rumours previously to this effect; but the interference of the Amir in the affairs of Bajaur and Swat ought not to be welcomed by the Government of India.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimun (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·478	Calm	2	97·5	78·1	93	5·40	16·16	—9·39
Agra	29·505	Calm	4	85·1	74·5	100	2·19	11·03	+0·67
Cawnpore	29·503	S	5	82·1	..	95	4·93	20·18	...
Allahabad	29·512	W S W	3	81·5	74·6	95	2·22	25·68	+14·84
Jhansi	29·482	W	4	86·4	78·9	84	0·01	24·72	+12·33
Jacobabad	29·326	E S E	4	109·8	83·1	64	..	1·59	+0·78
Kurrachee	29·459	W S W	21	91·7	80·7	83	..	2·91	+0·87
Ajmere	29·499	W	11	89·2	76·1	87	..	5·97	—2·24
Deesa	29·522	S	..	86·7	75·8	87	0·05	6·51	—1·40
Rajkote	29·576	W	17	87·9	75·7	84	..	6·81	—7·71
Neemuch	29·590	W S W	16	83·8	73·6	84	..	12·72	+3·04
Indore	29·596	W	6	83·1	71·5	89	0·87	13·77	+0·43
Saugor	29·540	S W	12	85·3	73·6	96	0·03	28·40	+13·54
Jubbulpur	29·567	W	4	79·4	74·1	97	0·60	16·19	—5·45
Hoshangabad	29·597	S W	8	85·3	73·2	98	0·28	14·20	—6·14
Khandwa	29·612	W	13	84·2	75·8	84	0·09	7·63	—4·89
Raipur	29·542	W S W	14	85·0	75·1	97	0·36	12·20	—9·73
Nagpoor	29·631	W	11	86·2	74·6	92	0·21	19·2	—1·79
Amraoti	29·640	W	12	87·3	71·3	88	..	16·13	+0·92
Akola	29·619	W	9	87·0	74·7	84	...	17·26	+3·33
Surat	29·659	W S W	L	87·0	77·1	93	0·14	41·86	+22·82
Malegaon	29·644	W S W	15	88·4	75·1	82	..	6·2	—2·78
Bombay	29·685	W	23	83·7	76·5	84	0·17	34·72	—7·05
Poona	29·707	W N W	16	79·9	70·4	84	0·07	5·79	—3·41
Sholapore	29·707	W S W	16	91·2	72·0	71	..	4·86	—3·53
Rutnagiri	29·760	W S W	13	81·9	74·9	91	0·38	55·13	—0·11
Belgaum	29·779	W	4	72·3	65·8	95	0·70	17·89	—0·22
Goa	29·789	W	21	81·0	74·0	95	3·50	42·77	..
Karwar	29·820	S W	3	83·2	71·8	94	6·12	61·48	—3·56
Mangalore	29·880	Calm	3	78·8	71·4	98	2·99	43·50	—17·31
Calicut	29·896	Calm	6	80·8	72·1	92	0·76	39·33	—14·37
Cochin	29·901	Calm	M	78·3	72·6	88	0·46	27·37	—16·87
Bangalore	29·834	W	10	83·2	64·4	82	...	3·64	—1·83
Secunderabad	29·706	W	14	89·2	71·8	77	..	10·96	+1·50
Masulipatam	29·660	N N W	6	88·6	80·0	76	..	6·71	—2·36
Bellary	29·765	W	12	90·5	74·3	72	..	1·51	—1·15
Cuddapah	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Madras	29·725	W	10	92·7	79·1	73	0·07	5·76	+0·92
Coimbatore	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·790	W	14	97·6	77·3	59	..	4·66	+2·23
Negapatam	29·776	W S W	8	89·0	77·7	62	..	3·04	+0·37
Colombo (18th)	29·889	S W	11	86·5	78·0	73	..	1·94	—11·07

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in the North-West Provinces, the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular. The general distribution is unchanged, readings rising from a low-pressure area over the Indus Valley to a high-pressure area over the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderately steeper than usual, and the isobars present the existence of a small depression near Jhansi. The barometer reads below the average everywhere, the deficiency being considerable in Sind and Rajputana. Winds continue to blow from the normal monsoon directions over the greater part of the country and the force is moderately above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Goa, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Bombay, 18 at Secunderabad Raipur and Karachi, 16 at Amraoti, Poona, Karwar and Trichinoply, 14 at Rajkot, Neemuch and Sholapur, and 12 at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is much below the average in the North-West Provinces, and appears to be generally slightly above it in Sind, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and also at Secunderabad. The highest maximum temperature was 110° at Jacobabad. Nights are very cool in the North-West Provinces, but the changes elsewhere above the mean continue to be generally small. Humidity has risen at several stations to-day and the skies are almost overcast everywhere. Heavy rain exceeding 2 inches has fallen at Karwar (6·12"), Delhi (5·40"), Cawnpore (4·93"), Goa (3·50"), Mangalore (2·99"), Allahabad (2·22"), and Agra (2·19"), while light to moderate showers are reported from Madras, Calicut, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Poona, Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore Saugor, Indore, Raipur, Deesa, and Jhansi. The general weather conditions in the Arabian Sea (as would appear from the following report) are still generally very favourable, and as the barometer is abnormally low over the whole country, more or less rain may generally be expected in several districts. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, but between Karwar and Bombay it appears to be unusually steep and indicates thereby the probability of moderately heavy rain and strong winds on the West Coast. The s. s. "Emir," which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports as follows:—"From the Gulf of Aden to Lat, 14° 20' N., Long. 53° 56' E., at midnight on the 13th, light to fresh easterly, southerly and south-westerly breezes and fine weather with high confused sea; to lat. 16° 03' N., long. 60° 16' E., at noon on the 15th, fresh to strong monsoon and heavy see; to lat. 17° 10' N., long. 64° 32' E., at noon on 16th, strong monsoon winds, heavy passing clouds and dark gloomy weather with high sea; to arrival, strong to fresh south-westerly winds, passing light to moderate showers of rain, cloudy weather, and high moderating sea."

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The barometer has changed irregularly and has fallen in Bengal, the Circars, the Central Provinces, and the West Coast districts, but risen elsewhere; the increase being rapid in the Punjab. A depression was being formed in the north-west angle of the Bay yesterday, intensifying and moving northward towards the Hoogly river; a second depression is shown to be near Delhi; the gradients are fairly steep, and the full average monsoon is blowing on both sides of India. Slight cyclonic circulations are shown near the depression. The temperature has generally fallen, and the mean is low for the season in all provinces. Rain is general, except in the west of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and the Carnatic. Amounts are very heavy on the West Coast, but moderate elsewhere. Ratnagiri reports five, Goa and Karwar four, and Mercara two inches of rain.

SIR J. HANNEN on Saturday (June 28) granted a decree of divorce applied for by Captain Percy E. Henderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and a jury assessed the damages against the co-respondent Thomas at a hundred and fifty pounds.

THE Madras Government has again been obliged to call the attention of Magistrates and Judges to the fact that judgments passed in cases in which the aid of the Chemical Examiner has been sought are not sent to that office, the consequence being that the medico-legal records are much diminished in value.

On Wednesday afternoon (2nd inst.) Her Majesty held an investiture of the Bath at Windsor Castle, and invested the Duke of Connaught with the Riband and Star, Military Division, of a Knight Commander of the Order. Lord Reay was invested with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Commander of the Star of India; Mr. H. G. Calcraft was knighted and invested with the Riband and Badge of the Civil Division, Second Class of the Order of the Bath; Sir Albert W. Woods, Mr. A. W. Lawson Hemming, Colonel C. S. Gzowski, and Mr. C. Hall, Q. C., were invested with the Riband and Badge of the Second Class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the three last named being also knighted.

Truth says it hears that, in compliance with the request of the Emperor William, there is to be an elaborate naval function at Heligoland when the island is formally transferred to Germany, and a British squadron and a German squadron are to meet there. The emperor will himself be present, and our Royal family will probably represented by the Duke of Edinburgh.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1890.

THE Committee of the Poona (Royal Connaught) Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the 22nd Poona Annual Regatta will be held on August 25th and 26th at the Club grounds. Subject to any alteration hereafter to be notified, if necessary, the following Races will be included in the

PROGRAMME:—

FOUR OARED RACES.

I.—"Challenge Fours." Open to any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups. Distance, one mile.

II.—"Service Fours." Open to members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each Crew to come under one of the following denominations:—1.—British Military. 2.—Indian Military. 3.—Civil Services.

For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners for one year. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the Winning Crew from the Fund. Entrance Fifty Rupees per Boat. Distance, one mile. Present holders—British Military.

III.—"Inter-Regimental Fours." Open to Officers' crews from any Regiment in Bombay Presidency. For a Silver Cup, value Rs 150. Entrance Rs. 30 per Boat. Distance, one mile.

IV.—"Ladies' Fours." Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. The crews to be selected by the committee after the first day's Races. Entrance Twelve Rupees per Boat. Distance, half a mile. For pots.

V.—"Junior Pairs." Open to Members of the Poona Club who have never entered for the Challenge Fours, or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas. For Tankards. Enterance. Ten Rupees per Boat. Distance, half mile. Three Boats to enter or no Race.

VI.—"Senior Sculls." Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance, Ten Rupees. Distance, three-quarter mile. To be rowed in best and best boats.

VII.—"Double Sculls." Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For Challenge Cups presented by R. G Oxenham, Esquire. [to be held for one year by the winners], and pewter pots. Half a mile. No coxswains. Entrance Rs. 10 per boat.

VIII.—"Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Sculls. For a prize presented by the President, P. B. C. Distance, ½ mile with coxswains.

IX.—"Handicap Sailing Race." Open to any sailing boat belonging to the Club. To start from near Holkar's Bridge, down to the well opposite Garden Reach and finish at the Club House. For Cups—Entrance Rs. 5 per head or Rs. 1 per boat.

N. B.—The Challenge Fours, Service Fours, Inter-Regimental Fours and Senior Sculls are rowed in Racing Boats with slides; the remaining races in Tub Boats.

"All races are rowed in boats belonging to the P. B. C. Not more than three members of any crew competing for the Challenge Fours shall row together for the Service Fours and Inter-Regimental Fours.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

TOM. LEMESURIER.
Honorary Secretary, Poona Regatta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaum s—44 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 92 bales cotton, S Bhimjee; 12 bales hides, H Jumall; 75 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee; 80 bales wool, Keeka Khasal.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 652 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—430 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 202 bales hemp and 1,000 cwts meal, R Kaderbhoy.

Lycia s—225 bales cottonfly and 100 bales cotton drooping, Dewjee Virjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 999 cwts myrabollams, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, 199 cwts mustard seed, and 1,202 bales cotton, Volkart Brother; 110 bales cotton, Georges Lockhart and Co; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—710 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—1,080 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 101 bales cotton, O Dhadha; 70 bales cotton, B Hunsraj; 55 cwts cloves, 60 cwts jardalloos, and 65 cwts raisin, Euan Sen Easo.

Lombardy, s—119 chests opium, The P and O Co. 75 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 8 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

ACCIDENT TO THE INDIAN MAIL.

THE passengers by the Indian and Australian mail train from Brindisi on Thursday and Friday (26th and 27th ult.) had an exciting experience. All went well from Brindisi to Turin, where it was learnt that on the previous evening an avalanche had carried away a part of the line at Bussoleno, a few miles to the east of Susa. The passengers were, however, assured that the line had been repaired, and, so, instead of going by the St. Gothard Line, as they might have done, they went on. But if the line had been repaired, it was badly repaired, for the first locomotive that essayed the passage went over. Means were found for passing the breach; but the passengers and mails had to wait the arrival of a special train sent over from St. Michel, on the French side. By this time the passengers were "an hungered," but there was nothing to be got to eat of a substantial character. Even at Modane, on the French side of the tunnel, dining with Duke Humphrey was the order of the day. When the train started down the incline of the Valley of the Arc, which is an affluent of the Isere, it came to a sudden stop, for a quarter of a mile of the line had been washed away owing to the floods caused by the rains and their effect on the melting snow. Mr. F. H. Cheesewright, the well-known engineer of the British Imperial East African Company, was in the train, and he telegraphed for a special train from Culoz or Chambery up to the breach, which was passed with some difficulty. Nineteen passengers joined him, and they got on to Dijon in advance of the mails, arriving in London on Monday evening. One shudders to think of what might have happened had the rumbling of the mail train brought down the avalanche on the Italian side, or the weight of it carried away the rotten embankment on the French side. The disaster would have perhaps taught the French and Italian officials that happy-go lucky arrangements are rather out of date, and the publication of this may show them that it is quite useless to attempt the suppression of news even from the Cottian Alps, the Graian Alps, or the Savoy Alps.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY CONTROVERSY.

THE Indian Wesleyan missionaries have been completely exonerated from the charges of luxurious living brought against them by Dr. Lunn and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, writes the *Daily Chronicle*. It has not been shown that they live in a style beyond their position, nor that they receive extravagant salaries. They seem to be paid, in fact, on a similar scale to their brethren in England. The report proposes, however, that in future salaries shall be paid in silver and not in gold, and if the rupee be reckoned at its current value this must mean a considerable annual loss to the missionaries. This point is not made quite clear in the report, and it is extremely doubtful if Conference, which meets in a few weeks, will endorse any recommendation of the committee tending to reduce the incomes of the missionaries, especially as the report distinctly says that these incomes are not too large. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Mr. Hughes declined to withdraw the articles attaching the missionaries, and so has left the door open for further controversy, which may even survive the deliverance of Conference.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Wilkins, BCS
Mr G R C Williams BCS
Mr B G Geidt, BCS
Mr F I Ivens, B
Mr H F K Skipton, B
Mr H A Kirk, B
Mr W J Chamberlain, B
Mr M Leslie, B
Mr C E Butler, B
Mr A Anderson, B
Mr F B Henslowe, B
Maj-Gen Sir T D Baker, KCB, B
Col W C Anderson, CB, BSC
Capt H E Irwin, B
Capt A C Cubitt, B
Capt G Silver, B

Lieut R A F Kingscote, BRE
Lieut L A Forbes, BSC
Surg-Maj A S Reid, B
Surg-Maj S C Mackenzie, B
Surg-Maj J B Gaffney, B
Mr S T McCarthy, MCS
Mr T M Horsfall, MCS
Col W C Plant, MSC
Lieut A H Brabazon, MSC
Surg Maj J Smith, M
Mr T B Fry, Bo
Mr L P Walsh, Bo
Col F G Caldecott, Bo RA
Capt H D Rossiter, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Kellehar, BCS, 1 mo
Mr E Grant, B, 3 mos
Mr W H Reynolds, B, 2 mos
Col C T Lane, BSC, 18 days
Maj M Langhorne, BRE, 3 mos
Lieut H Comins, BSC, 3 mos

Col H M S Clarke, MSC, 6 mos
Lieut A Ffrench, MSC, 6 mos
Lieut G M Hutton, MRE, 3 mos
Mr E J Ebden, Bo CS, 1 year

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Kelleher, BCS
Mr E White, BCS
Mr W G Snadon, B
Surg-Maj G M Nixon, MB, B

Col M M Bowie, MSC
Lieut J R Mathewes, MSC
Mr W M Fletcher, Bo
Mr D W Herbert, Bo
Lieut W A Watson, BSC

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

TOILET SETS, in 5 pieces, a small consignment just to hand in latest designs, prices from Rs. 4-14 to 21-8, secure while you can.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED, new consignment, colored OATMEAL, FLORETTA PRINTED LAWN and PRINTED SATEEN for Dresses.—M. E. COOPER and Co., No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, Khetwari, 7th Lane, No. 6. Rent Rs. 85, Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundunwari, House No. 803.

ADVERTISER wishes to EXCHANGE a powerful, sound and clever BAY PONY, 13·3, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive. Cost Rs. 300, for a smart dogcart horse about 14·3 or 15 hds., quiet in saddle perferred, no objection to pay a difference. "P. Q." care of this office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p m.

EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF W. INDIA.—Members are reminded that the ANNUAL MEETING takes place THIS EVENING, at the Head Office, at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend. C. A. CUTTRISS, General Secretary.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a good Practical Dressmaker. Reply, "P. D." care of this office.

WANTED, a competent CARDING and SPINNING Master for the Malabar Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Mill, at Calicut. Apply to VUNDRAWANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS SONS and Co., No. 119, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

WANTED PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.—An ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary Rs. 50 with quarters, board and servants free. Address The PRINCIPAL.

WANTED, ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER. Apply by letter with copies of Testimonials to "A. F.," care of this paper.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected stock for sale either separately or entirely, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a Handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIONS, with Harmonish Clock-work and Dampers, with 8 bells, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALAS AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

LAST evening's London telegrams reported a further decline of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 49⅞d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £81 and £82⅛, respectively. Although the market rate of discount on short London Bills was down ¼ per cent., at 4 per cent. (that in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unchanged at the same rate), Consols were ⅛ lower, at 96⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 7d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 91¾; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·27.

To-day's message from London reports a recovery of ⅛d. in Silver, at 50d. per oz.; but no change in quotations for Rupee Securities. Consols were unaltered at 96⅝; but Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 91½, (92½ being doubtless quoted in error), all other rates being given as before.

The Wheat market, which was dull in the middle of the week, had become firm, and No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool was ½d. dearer, at 7s. 2d. per cental, ex-quay, other prices, however, being unchanged. Yesterday's estimate of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom gives 50,000 quarters less upon the water than was the case a week previously, at 2,010,000 quarters.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet yesterday evening; Surats firm; the sales having become moderate again at 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. 6 9-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and arrivals were unaltered in all positions at Thursday's quotations. Prices of East Indian Cotton also come unchanged, except in the case of Tinnevellys, which were ⅛d. per lb. higher both for "Good" and "Fully Good Fair." The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. This afternoon's message advises a quiet market generally at closing; Surats steady; both spot and arrival prices being quite unchanged. The day's Sales had aggregated 5,000 bales, of which 500 were East Indian. The Imports were 2,000 bales. Manchester was steady.

An increase of 8,000 bales in the week's Sales, at 55,000 bales, compared with the total for the previous week, is disclosed by the Liverpool Cotton statistics wired yesterday; the amount forwarded to consumers being 2,000 bales more, at 62,000 bales. The Imports were 15,000 bales more at 33,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 31,000 bales during the week, but was still about 100,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and double that quantity more than in 1888. The Stock of Surats still stood at 234,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been a further falling off of 90,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 20,000 bales less in sight; but, as will be seen from the comparative table given below, the total Supply visible is much greater both as against last year and the year before, owing to the larger quantity of East Indian Cotton in sight. The price of spot American was 1-16d. higher in Liverpool than it was a week ago; and in Arrivals an advance of 3-32d. to 7·64d. in July-September deliveries, and of 5·64d. in more distant positions, had been established. Yesterday's quotation for spot Cotton in Liverpool was 7-16d. higher than at this time last year, and 1d. above the rate ruling in 1888, the difference between it and Dhollera being close upon 2d. per lb.

A further advance of 1-16 in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands took place in New York yesterday, making the quotation 12 3-16 cents; but there was a decline of one point in Futures for September, and of 4 points for August, at 11 and 11·95 cents, respectively. Yesterday's Receipts and Exports have not been wired; but, previously, only 1,000 bales had arrived at the U. S. Ports this week, which could make the excess this season in the total Receipts 241,000 bales compared with 1889-90, and 278,000 bales as against 1888-89. The total quantity in sight yesterday was 7,140,000 bales, which is the same as was visible a week ago. The only change advised by this day's message from New York is an advance of 3 points in August Futures, at 11·98 cents; and as neither yesterday's nor the usual weekly figures have been telegraphed, the subjoined statement must be taken as approximate as far as it depends upon last week's American figures.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previons seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	1,000	12,000	10,000
" exports to U. K.	8,000	11,000	17,000
" " Continent	....	9,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,741,000	5,500,000	5,463,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,763,000	2,738,000	2,756,000
" " to Continent do.	2,023,000	1,900,000	1,785,000
" Stock in the Ports	....	148,000	210,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,460,000	1,296,000	1,302,580
" " Surats	553,000	375,010	266,960

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	802,000	702,760	600,920
" London	15,000	30,000	13,000
American afloat	10,000	10,000	32,000
East Indian "	45,000	41,000	40,000
	872,000	783,760	685,920
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 9-16d.	6¼d.	5 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4⅝d.	4 11-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1 15-16d.	1 7-16d.	1 1-16d.

Rather more business was done in our local Cotton Market to-day, owing to a demand from spinners for Nugger, some 2,500 bales of which changed hands at Rs. 168-72 per candy; beyond this, transactions were confined to a few hundred bales of Khangaum, at Rs. 174; and a little Wadwan, at Rs. 180; and Dharwar, at Rs. 178 per candy; the tone of the market remaining quiet, and prices unaltered.

WHEAT has been taken for export to only a moderate extent to-day, and the feeling in the market is decidedly quiet, but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been neglected by shippers, and very few fresh transactions have transpired to-day; but dealers ask previous rates, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	741	bales.
Wheat	18,579	cwt.
Rapeseed	1,078	"
Groundnuts	2,100	"
Castor seed	2,396	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, with no demand for tonnage apparent. The "Trifels" (s) has filled up for Genoa at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day, and Banks have been willing sellers at an advance on yesterday's rates, but without finding any demand for remittance. A few Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 7 11-32 to ⅜d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Telegraphic has been offered at 1s. 7 3-16d. for October transfer. We quote:

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 7⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 7 13-32d.	"
Francs	do.	2·04¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to droop, a further decline of 1-16 per cent. having to-day been established in Fours for Money, and of ⅛ per cent. for Account, closing quotations this evening being 102 9-16 for cash; 102½ for the coming settlement; and 102⅝ for the end of August. 104½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been very quiet in tone to-day, and hardly any fresh business has transpired on any line. Bombay United and Swadeshi Cotton Mill shares are Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 higher, at our quotations. English Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 187½; Mofussil are down Rs. 5, at Rs. 435. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the new issue, at Rs. 3,325 and Rs. 730, respectively. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 1,010 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 19.

10 p.m.	78·8

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 20.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	78·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

RICHARDSON—WRIGHT—July 1, at St Helen's Church, N Kensington, Alfred Madeley Richardson, B A, and B Mus. of Keble College, Oxford, and Worcester, to Emily Gertrude, daughter of Samuel Wright, of N Kensington, late of Her Majesty's Judicial Service, Bengal, India.

RITTER—ASHTON—July 1 at FretherneChurch, Gloucestershire, Louis Ritter, son of Dr F L Ritter, of New York, to Augusta Pauline, daughter of late Maj J T Ashton, Madras Horse Artillery, late of Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham.

SAMPSON—ALLEYNE—June 16, at St Michael's, Chester-square, Rev G Sampson, son of Thomas Sampson, formerly of Moor Hall, near Battle, Sussex, to Amy Constance, widow of late Herbert Percy Alleyne, and eldest twin daughter of George Bright, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

SCOTT—SIBBALD—June 26, at All Souls', Loudoun-road, the Rev Frederick Ernest Scott, B A, Head Master of St Drostanes Coll, Aberlour, N B, to Eliza Tichbourne, daughter of Brig-Gen Hugh Sibbald, C B, H E I S.

SLOCK—COTTELL—June 23, at Ruysselede, West Flanders, Belgium, Rodolphe Slock M D, son of late Brunon Slock, M D of Ruysselede, to Fanny Mary, daughter of late Capt C G Cottell, retired H M Madras Army.

DEATHS.

FADDY—June 30, at Ravenswell, Bath, Gen S B Faddy, Bengal Infantry, aged 73.

FERGUSON-GRIER—July 1, at Blackheath, Maj J C Ferguson-Grier, aged 48.

WILLIAMS—June 28, at Talbot-road, Bayswater, John Charles Williams, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 49.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA—July 20, at No. 24, Matharpacady, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Peter Paul Pereira, Trustee of the Estate of the late Mr. John Joseph Pereira, of a son.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

BIRTH.

VICTORIA—July 11, at "Victoria Lodge," Tuticorin' Southern India, the wife of G. C. Roche Victoria, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1890.

MR. BRADLAUGH gained little by his endeavour to enlist the sympathy of the House of Commons in behalf of the deposed Maharajah of Cashmere. But he gained as much as the case deserved—an opportunity of showing how little ground he had for inviting Parliamentary intervention in the matter. A good deal of ingenuity and industry had already been expended in the effort to show that the Maharajah was a much ill-used person. By the time the case had reached the House of Commons it had reached alarming proportions. One member, apparently unable to get "Balfourism" out of his mind, described the Chief's deposition as an act of "land-grabbing." Another conceived that the Government of India wanted to improve their frontier, and that with that object they were preparing for the annexation of the State. Mr. Bradlaugh himself, with a strange conception of the ordinary relations between means and ends, more than hinted that the Government wanted to steal the State of Cashmere, but that they were not setting about the enterprise with the honesty of "common thieves." For extravagance we should have to go to some of the less coherent rhetoric of Burke for anything to equal this. The answer to it all is obvious. If the Government of India had desired to annex Cashmere, they would have had the wit, if not the honesty, of common thieves, and would have allowed Pertab Singh to pursue his career of misgovernment to a point at which the State would have fallen to pieces, and annexation, pure and simple, would have been forced upon them. A few years more of Pertab Singh's rule, and so mild a measure as the temporary deposition of the Maharajah, and the administration of the State by a Council in which the predominating influence is that of members of his family, would not have been within their choice. They would then have been compelled, if Mr. Bradlaugh prefers the word, to "steal" the State which, however dishonest their intentions may be, they have elected still to leave under native management. Cannot Mr. Bradlaugh see that the extravagance of his invective answers itself? The question of primary importance, of course, is whether or not Cashmere has been misgoverned seriously enough to warrant the intervention of the Government of India. There is evidence in the records of three Viceroys which at least places a heavy responsibility upon politicians who in other matters are the champions of popular rights, when they insist that the Maharajah should have been allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of his place. Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Lansdowne have been in complete agreement as to the fact that Cashmere has for years past been very badly governed indeed. Repeated remonstrances and warnings had been addressed to the Maharajah, but to no purpose. Mr. Bradlaugh, nevertheless, asserts that there is no proof of misgovernment. We should like to ask if he would have thought it his duty to be silent had a British province been the scene of mal-administration half as grave as that which was brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Henvey, Mr. Plowden, and Mr. Wingate? A little plain speaking on this point is necessary, and we do not hesitate to say that it depends very largely indeed upon which side of the British frontier Mr. Bradlaugh's clients may be whether they are princes or peasants. On the further side of the frontier he can forget the ryot, and think only of the ruler; on the hither side the rulers are thought of only so far as they can be made to seem guilty of wrong doing and mismanagement. As Sir John Gorst put it, "It is a curious illustration of the irony of destiny that the Radical member for Northampton should be pleading in this House for the divine right of an oriental despot to deal with his people as he pleases, while I, who am but a reactionary Tory, should be pleading for these poor Mussulman cultivators of Jummoo." When Danton, indeed, attempts to vindicate the right of the *grand seigneur* to do as he likes with his serfs, it is time to ask who is looking after the rights of man? The case of the Government was stronger, and that of Mr. Bradlaugh weaker, even than it appeared in the debate. Nothing was made on either side, for example, of the Maharajah's offer, in March of last year, to resign the management of the State. It has been said that this offer was made in consequence of pressure put upon Pertab Singh by the Resident. But the Maharajah himself is the only authority for this statement; he makes it generally, and without any attempt to substantiate it, and if the *Times* report of the debate may be relied upon, Mr. Bradlaugh omitted all reference to this feature of the case. Yet it was of vital importance, as there could be no stronger proof of the Maharaja's incapacity than his own desire to retire. Again, the Maharajah himself drew up an edict providing for a Council of State which was to administer affairs during his absence. It is a noteworthy feature of this document that the Council of State, as Pertab Singh desired to see it constituted, was to contain an English member, and it is an equally noteworthy feature of the policy of the Government who are charged with a desire to "steal" the State that Lord Lansdowne refused to nominate an Englishman on the Council. Nothing seems to have been said of this in Mr. Bradlaugh's history of the relations between the Government of India and the Cashmere State. Yet it was infinitely more pertinent to the inquiry than the frequent references that were made to the forged letters, documents upon which the Government have repeatedly said their judgment and action were in no way based, but which gave an excuse, nevertheless, for some absurdly irrelevant allusions to the Pigott forgeries. The Government, as a matter of fact, have acted mainly in accordance with the Maharajah's own surrender. The conditions of his deposition are as much his as theirs; where they differ from his own terms they do so to the diminution rather than to the augmentation of British influence in the Cashmere Council. It is not in this way, surely, that a Government with its mind set upon annexation would have gone to work. There remains, it is true, Mr. Bradlaugh's high-sounding and taking commonplace about the injustice of permitting a man to be condemned unheard. When the issue is staked upon such a plea as that, it saves the trouble of thinking about the merits of the case. But what sort of hearing is to be given the Maharajah? Is Lord Lansdowne to be impeached at Westminster, with Mr. Bradlaugh playing Burke and Mr. McNeill Sheridan? The truth is that Mr. Bradlaugh has no conception of the nature of the business that has been placed in his hands. If the Government of India cannot be trusted to do common justice to the States within its supervision, it is as much in need of deposition as the Maharajah whom it has thought it its duty to temporarily displace. To submit its operations to judicial inquiry would hopelessly weaken its authority, would put confidence into rulers who are chiefly restrained by British influence from misgoverning their States, and would impel Mr. Bradlaugh to find his *clientele* no longer amongst malcontent princes, but amongst the subjects whom they oppress.

A GOOD case has long since been made out for the proposition that social reform must go hand in hand with political reform, and that high political privileges pre-suppose a cultivated state of society, the members of which from early childhood are nurtured in habits and ways befitting them for the position they are meant to occupy in after life. The absence of real home education in early childhood, the questionable social surroundings under which the majority of Indian children are reared, early ideas on marriage, with the consequent development of a tone of life which there is so much reason to deplore are influences under which "the child" grows up to be a bad "father of the man." But before all these influences in India we place the England-going question, over which the Jains are having such a hot fight in Calcutta, and which in our Presidency has placed under heavy social disabilities the two Baroda officials, Dr. Batukram and Mr. Dhruva. Dr. J. G. Buhler, than whom no better authority exists in the interpretation of old Sanskrit texts and general Indian archæology, writes as follows on this question:—"I should be sorry if one met with any unfriendly treatment from his caste-fellows on account of his journey (to Europe) as it would show that the evil time of ignorance and superstition has not passed away in India. During the times when the Hindu rulers were strong, travelling beyond the sea and living in foreign countries was not forbidden. Numerous Sanskrit inscriptions in Champa, Kamboja (Tonking and Annam), in Java, and Sumatra tell us that Hindus conquered these countries and held them from the second century of the Christian era downwards until the twelfth century. Temples of Shiva and Vishnu were built there, the Vedas, the Purans, and the Bharata were recited in those distant regions among whose settlers were numerous Brahmins. It would be a shame for India, which is awakening to a new life, if the mediæval belief were to continue that journeys beyond the sea are forbidden. This belief is founded on some misunderstood passages in the Smriti, which never had any practical force." Nothing could be more pronounced than this opinion of Dr. Buhler, who, besides being an eminent Sanskritist, has passed the best years of his life in Western India in direct contact with Hindus and Brahmins of all castes and creeds; and yet we find that this *kala pani* question is perhaps the most hotly contested of all social questions. When a Mahratta Brahmin, holding a responsible post under the Government of Bombay, went to England with the Maharaja Holkar on the occasion of the Jubilee, a great storm arose, caste meetings were held, and penance was performed. The same thing happened in Dr. Batukram's case, his Highness the Gaekwar paying his medical adviser's fine of Rs. 3,000 to the Nagar priesthood of Surat; and the case of Mr. Dhruva, who attended as a delegate at the Oriental Congress at Stockholm, is under consideration. Knowing the feelings of his co-religionists, Mr. Dhruva, immediately after his return in November last, went to the sacred shrine of Nasik, bathed in the holy Godavari, shaved his moustache, performed the necessary penance, and obtained a certificate, of purification from the learned Shastris of Nasik. Armed with this certificate, and another which was granted to him by the Shankaracharya, or Pontiff of the shrine of Dwarka, Mr. Dhruva prayed for re-admission before a tribunal of his caste, presided over by Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E. The caste issued what may be called a rule *nisi*, inviting objections, if any, to his re-admission, within two weeks. At the final meeting of the caste, certain members from Nariad spoke, and it was eventually resolved that a further reference be made to the Shankaracharya for the guidance of the caste. Thus the matter has been hanging fire for the last seven months, and meanwhile the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Oriental Congress in London, and Dr. Rost, of the India Office, have invited the Gaekwar to send Mr. Dhruva once more as his Delegate to the London Congress. It would be as easy for the Maharaja to respond to this invitation from the *illuminati* of London; but it may not be so easy for his officer to permanently ostracise himself from his caste and suffer life-excommunication. The Nagar caste is known to be very touchy in these matters; for attending a dinner or "milk-taking" at the house of a well-known Bombay medical man on the occasion of a social reform *soiree* during the Congress week last year, Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., and Mr. N. B. Divatia, C.S., Assistant Collector of Sholapore, were called upon by their Nagar brethren to offer sufficient explanation; and the caste has ordered both of them to perform the usual nauseous penance. These are facts of which due note should be taken by all who are desirous of learning the exact point to which modern progress has brought Indian society.

MR. CECIL RHODES, the new Premier of the Cape Colony, will be recognized here as the brother of Colonel Rhodes, the Military Secretary to Lord Harris. He may fairly be named the foremost figure in South Africa, and upon him very largely depends the extent and the direction of the development of the British Empire in that part of the world. He is an Oriel College man, who took with him to Africa culture as well as character, and he has acquired wealth very rapidly, and influence with it. We should speak of him as "the Diamond King" were it not that according to Sir Charles Dilke, he hates the title, and that his wealth has been acquired quite as largely in the exploitation of gold mines and of other important ventures in South Africa as in the diamond fields of Griqualand West. He is, moreover, the virtual creator of the British South Africa Company, and in that capacity has given the map-makers a great deal to do. We will not undertake, on the narrow basis of information which the telegrams have given us, to describe the conditions under which Mr. Rhodes has succeeded Sir Gordon Sprigg as Prime Minister of the Cape. The defeat of the Ministerial programme of railway extension is assigned as the cause of Sir Gordon Sprigg's resignation, and as Mr. Rhodes himself had a large railway construction scheme of his own, it is not clear why the Sprigg Ministry should have given way to a Ministry formed by Mr. Rhodes. The Ministerial scheme, as it was described at the end of May in a speech by Sir Gordon Sprigg, would have provided for the construction of railways in Cape Colony at the cost of £7,700,000; but so far as can be understood from the telegram they would have been for the most part local lines, subsidiary to the existing system. However this may have been, a strong opposition to the scheme was manifested in the Cape Assembly on financial grounds, this feeling finding its chief exponent in Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikander party. Other things being equal, the most natural result of the defeat of the Government under such circumstances would have been the accession to office of Mr. Hofmeyr; and we should at all events expect to see him a member of Mr. Rhodes's Cabinent, Mr. Rhodes, who began with strong anti-Dutch views, having in recent years come round to the opinion that the Afrikander element is a great fact in South African politics, and must be reckoned with, and when necessary worked with. Mr. Rhodes is the author of a scheme for a line from Kimberley northward to Shoshong, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which would run for four hundred miles almost parallel with the Transvaal frontier. The late Prime Minister had pledged himself to the construction of this line, though the summary of Sir Gordon Sprigg's programme which is given in the telegrams mentions a line only to Vryburg, in British Bechuanaland. The programme, moreover, is silent concerning the extension of the Cape lines to Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, an extension which has become of increased importance since the offer of the Netherlands Railway Company to construct a line from Pretoria to the Vaal River—the southern boundary between the Transvaal and the Free State. When that line is made it will only remain for the Free State to carry a line from Bloemfontein to the Vaal River, in order to establish direct railway communication between the Transvaal and the Cape. The Delagoa Bay route, in such a case, would be forestalled and probably driven out of the field, and the Transvaal, with the growing preponderance of the English element in its population, would be united to the Cape in what would ultimately be much closer than commercial bonds. In Mr. Cecil Rhodes the Cape has a Minister who will surely have a railway policy of his own, and if we mistake not it will be a railway policy with large political consequences. The confederation of the South African Colonies seem to be brought within measurable distance by Mr. Cecil Rhodes' accession to office.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London on the 4th July, states that Mr. Caine will spend a month longer in India during the next cold weather than would have been the case had the Barrow election resulted differently. Mr. Caine is in the highest spirits, and is confident that he will re-enter Parliament soon with enhanced influence. He has made his peace with the leaders of the Liberal Party, who at last availed themselves of the maladroitness of Lord Hartington, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Randolph, in making a dead set on him in the interests of a Unionist candidate. This he regards as a bad requital for his great services to the Unionist cause, and he is now the most placable of men even Mr. Gladstone. He has a stone in his sleeve for those whose ingratitude has offended him, and his organising talent will be now directed to making peace amongst the Liberal Party on a basis which will admit of combined action for the settlement of the only question which has hitherto divided the rank and file. In this reconstruction there will be probably no place for Lord Hartington, but it is expected that Mr. Chamberlain, who has recently given many indications of an anxiety to recover his former commanding position in the Liberal Party, will not prove an obstacle, but rather a helper. Unquestionably, there is great depression in the Unionist ranks at the wholly unexpected turn things have taken during the present Session, which began with so much promise for the Ministerialists.

LORD CROSS and Lord Reay, writes *The World*, have got into a controversy about the latter's resignation of the Governorship of Bombay, in which the mutual contradictions have almost reached the last of the seven ways in which Touchstone teaches us a difference of opinion may be expressed. Lord Reay, when leaving India, stated, on the Apollo Bundar at Bombay, that as soon as he heard that Lord Cross was going to dismiss the corrupt Mamlutdars, to whom he had promised impunity, he at once tendered his resignation. (The Governor of Bombay resigns to the Secretary of State, not to the Indian Government) Lord Cross, through the mouth of Sir John Gorst in the House of Commons, denies that he did anything of the sort. Lord Reay's friends say that, though he never tendered his resignation to Lord Cross, he did tell the Viceroy that if the Mamlutdars were dismissed he would resign, and was only restrained from carrying out his threat by the persuasion of the Viceroy. Whether the facts justified Lord Reay's statement is a question which every one must decide for himself.

PRINCIPAL WORDSWORTH received, on Saturday afternoon, an unexpected ovation from the present and some of the past students of the Elphinstone College in connection with his nomination as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. When Professor Wordsworth arrived in the College some 250 students greeted him with enthusiastic cheers, which were accompanied from all sides with showers of flowers. When the storm of greeting had somewhat subsided, he was presented with beautiful garlands and bouquets of flowers by Mr. Manubhai Mehta, Senior Fellow of the College, and Mr. R. B. Paymaster on behalf of the assembled students, whose congratulations to the Professor were expressed in suitable addresses. Professor Wordsworth, in expressing his thanks, said that had the appointment been made ten years earlier, he would have worked with zeal and would in time have been able to do something to promote the interests of the University; but now, he was to retire in a short time. The entrances of the College were surmounted by two triumphal arches bearing, in ornamental coloured letters, the inscription—"Welcome our beloved and sapient Vice-Chancellor."

AN additional estimate for £37,169, for the payment of arrears of subsidies to the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies for the conveyance of Australian mails, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on Tuesday 1st inst.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards have been ordered to the Cape.

Colonel Makgill-Creighton-Maitland, the Commandant of the Battalion, has resigned, and Colonel the Hon. H. F. Eaton, of the Third Battalion, has been appointed to the command of the Second Battalion.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

LONDON, JULY 19.

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale has been confined to bed for several days, suffering from general weakness.

JULY 20.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale has much improved and will be allowed to leave his bed to-morrow.

THE MAHDI PREPARING FOR FRESH AGGRESSION.

CAIRO, JULY 20.

The Mahdi has summoned his Emirs to a conference preparatory to another encounter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, JULY 18, EVENING.

The report that the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards is to be sent to Natal immediately is fully confirmed.

LATER.

A court-martial assembled yesterday to try six of the Grenadiers. Colonel Maitland has resigned the command of the Battalian, and will be replaced by Colonel the Hon'ble H. J Eaton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The following are further extracts from the *Gazette of India*:—The Merchant Shipping Act, 1890, is published for information. It relates to the load-line, and states that a disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which it shall be lawful to load ship for foreign ports.

The Indian Contract Act of 1872, and the Indian Limitation Act of 1877, apply to Zanzibar from the 1st January, 1892.

The services of Lieutenant Bayley, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, are lent to Bengal. Lieutenant Showers, of Erinpura, officiates for Lieutenant Bayley, and Lieutenant Goodenough for Lieutenant Showers.

Financial Department.—The actuarial report on the condition of the Indian Military Family Pension Fund is published. The condition is satisfactory, showing a surplus of sixty-two thousand pounds. The following promotions of enrolled officers are notified:—Mr. I. E. Cooke officiates in Class I.; Mr. T. H. Biddulph in Class II., Mr. C. E. Crawley in Class III.; and Mr. W. D. Cowley in Class IV.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JULY 20.

Unprecedented enthusiasm to-day characterized a monstrous meeting of Mahajuns, representing all classes of society, more than two thousand five hundred, with Mr. Bhagwanbhai Bhawanbhai, the Nagarsett, in the chair, ably assisted by Mr. Motilal Nanabhai. The object of this monstrous meeting, that took place in the capacious dharamsala, was to express sympathy with his Highness for the annoyance which he may have felt, and to congratulate him on the successful result of the infamous *Exposure Gazette* cases. Eloquent and loyal speeches were made, and resolutions passed, expressive, firstly, of unbounded loyalty and gratitude to him for the many useful reforms he and his Council have initiated; and, secondly, of thorough disgust and hatred for infamous libels, levelled against them by mean and low blackguards, helped materially as they were by certain nameless and ungrateful wretches who have yet remained unpunished. A most important resolution for the presentation of a loyal address from the citizens to his Highness, draft of which was read out to the meeting amid cheers and applause, was passed. It will be presented to him by a deputation from the Mahajans, in an ornamental casket. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent tone and affectionate manner of the speeches. The tuneful muses of Bhownugger were again prominent. A young poet recited in a melodious voice a poem composed by him in Gujerathi, in which, *inter alia*, he compared the instigators of the accused, who were behind the scenes, to rats and mice, and even to snakes lurking surreptitiously in their holes. A learned Shastri recited an ornate original Sanskrit poem, which he was good enough to expound in eloquent Gujerati and interlarded his exposition with serious and humorous sketches and remarks directed chiefly against ungrateful and unscrupulous men, who covertly or openly emboldened themselves to annoy and throw dirt on the Maharaja and some of his trusted advisers. All the speeches and poems recounted with heartfelt gratitude all that he has done for his subjects in the several departments of the State; and all the speakers expressing themselves strongly and feelingly with reference to the boon lately conferred on them by his Highness, *viz.*, the elective system introduced into Municipal Government. Never was such a loyal and enthusiastic meeting held at Bhownugger.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 11th inst., arrived here at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8½ ,, ,,	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. ,,	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	49¾d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	33,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	9,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	802,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	234,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	15,000	,,

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 4.

To those to whom the stir of party strife is both meat and drink, the fierce triangular struggle at Barrow has been a veritable god-send. Apart from the most exciting of all the bye-elections since the present Government came into office, politics are for the moment particularly dull. This was, perhaps, to be expected after the surrender of the Compensation Clauses. The tension that existed just previous to, and immediately after, the decision come to by her Majesty's advisers to give in to their opponents, contrasts very strongly with the calmness of the Parliamentary atmosphere at the present moment. How long this will last it is not easy to say. Mr. W. H. Smith could not fulfil his promise to let the House and the country know last night what the Ministry intend to do. They are evidently in a state of great perplexity, which is not diminished by the almost contemptuous bearing of their principal supporter in the Press. They are disheartened, and the encouragement expected from the return of a Conservative in the place of Mr. Caine has been withheld. The Cabinet Council which met yesterday a few hours after the result of the Barrow fight was known, is said to have been particularly gloomy, and this we may well imagine. The election of Mr. Duncan was a genuine surprise to almost everybody. After (not before) the polling I was told by a North Country M. P. that he expected the Gladstonian candidate to win by about fifty votes, but he is the only follower of the Grand Old Man I have heard of who was equally sanguine. Next to the victory of the Gladstonians the most astonishing thing is the comparatively large number polled by Mr. Caine. The daily boasts he indulged in about the strength of his support and of the attachment to him of the man in the street were not taken quite seriously. But it is shown that Mr. Caine had some grounds, at all events, for thinking that he might be re-elected. This he now considers—so his intimate friends say—would have been unfortunate for him. He would have gone back to the House as an independent Liberal with Home Rule leanings. It is not likely, at least in this Parliament, that he could have avowed himself a Home Ruler. Now he has fully "found salvation" and, when he next fights, it will be as a Gladstonian. Fight he most assuredly will, and, by choice—so he has said in answer to interviewers—one of his old colleagues among the Liberal Unionists. It is said by the papers that he wants to fight a Liberal Unionist brewer. As there are more than one of this class, no doubt his wish will be gratified. Before, however, he has a chance of once more contesting a constituency, he will visit India.

Early in November he reaches Bombay, and, as he is not interested in the Queen's Speech read at the opening of Parliament, will be one of the last of your cold-weather visitors to turn his face homewards. It is very certain that Mr. Caine will be much in evidence everywhere in India a few months hence. As he is not indisposed to fight his battles o'er again, those who are favored with his company will doubtless hear the battle of Barrow described with much verve by one of the principals of the fight. Whatever may be thought about the folly of Mr. Caine in resigning his seat and of the strange confidence he displayed throughout the contest, it must be admitted that he has taken his reverse in a proper spirit of manliness. I have not heard that he has fallen on the neck of his dear comrade, Sir Wilford Lawson, who would not stir his little finger to help him; but he has apologised to Mr. Gladstone for the pagnacious words in which he resented the Liberal leader's direct intervention on behalf of Mr. Duncan, and he has overwhelmed the new member with congratulations. Many persons may be inclined to think that this is a little overdone; but that is Mr. Caine's manner. He is nothing if not gushing and enthusiastic; and he is wise in his generation in making friends with the Mammon of Gladstonianism. As will have been seen from the epitome given above of the talk among his friends, he has ceased to be in the real sense of the word a Unionist, and his meekness after punishment has commended him to the approval of his old allies in the camp of the Opposition. I do not agree with his friends when they say that his 'version could not have taken place in the present Parliament, that is if the dissolution does not come upon us almost at once. However that may be, Mr. Caine, when he does return to the ancient allegiance, will do so under vastly less favourable auspices than if he had succeeded in retaining his hold upon the majority of his late constituency. If Lord Randolph Churchill's sudden appearance in Barrow on the platform of the Conservative candidate was intended as a great coup, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer probably now sees that he made a mistake. The *Standard*, in its comments the next morning on the situation in Barrow, ostentatiously ignored the noble lord, while the *Times* gave him more kicks than ha'pence. It was particularly unkind of the oracle of Printing House Square to observe that Mr. Caine's blunder could only be compared to Lord Randolph's retirement from the Ministry. His lordship is even deprived of the reflected glory that he would have possessed had the man for whom he went down to speak been at the top of the fall.

In all political circles—Tory, Radical, and Nationalist—the announcement of the death of the Earl of Carnarvon caused sincere regret. He had, however, retired into the background since he ceased under memorable circumstances to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and it cannot justly be said that he has left any serious gap in the ranks of the Conservative party. He never was what is called a good party man, and the older he became the less inclined he seemed to be to bend the knee to Baal. As the *Times*, with engaging frankness, remarks, he was too conscientious for partizanship, and too scrupulous for political success. In other spheres of life he will be more greatly missed, and there is probably not a single Freemason scattered over the British Empire who does not feel the loss which the Craft in particular has suffered.

Of the highly successful banquet given to Lord Reay by the Northbrook Club on Wednesday, the full reports published by some of the dailies leave me very little to say. The company was not only distinguished and illustrious, but much larger than is usual on these occasions. In fact, the tables were more closely packed than was absolutely convenient. The hall would probably seat 150 people comfortably, but we numbered, all told, more than 200. The Bombay men fancied themselves back in India; so heated was the atmosphere. But that—to Anglo-Indians—comparatively small drawback did not interfere with our enjoyment. The dinner was well served, the speeches were above the average of post-prandial oratory, and nothing occurred to mar the perfect harmony of the gathering. Following a wise rule of the Club politics were rigidly excluded; scarcely a single distant allusion was made to any controversial topic; if there were failures in Lord Reay's policy every one for the time being agreed to forget all that was not agreeable; and both from Europeans and Natives the guest of the evening received a most cordial reception. I give below as likely to interest some of your readers a complete list of those present; from which it will be seen that Bombay, past and present, was adequately represented. The whole of the Bombayites who attended are not mentioned, as some of them were guests of members and do not appear by name in the official list. Among those omitted is Sir Richard Temple, who was not present at the dinner, but came in afterwards to hear the speeches. Here are the names:—

The Earl of Northbrook, in the chair, Lord Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Count de Bylandt, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Thurlow, Kumar Ramsingh, Lord Lawrence, Lord Brassey, Right Hon. Mr. Hugh Childers, Sir John Gorst, the Marquis of Lorne, General Sir A. Hardinge, Kumar Ranjitsingh, the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Comte de Franqueville, the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Trevelyan, Prince Malcolm Khan, Mr. J. Cowasji Jehangier, Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., Sir G.S.V. Fitzgerald, General Goodfellow, Mr. Wood. Mr. M. Solaiman, Mr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. E. E. Geflowski, Sir C. N. Aitchison, Sir C. Turner, Mirza Kazim Hoosein, Rev. Dr. Hughes, Mr. G. P. Ilbert, Mr. H. W. Primrose, Mr. B. A. M. Raoof, Mr. M. P. Mody, Dr. Davar, Sir F. Forbes Adam, Sir C. Bernard, Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Mr. Mohamed Shafi, Mr. Roda Mull, Mr. R. A. Germaine, Mr. C. Savage, Mr. Moti Lall, Mr. J. Rudd Rainey, Mr. Abu Reza, Mr. C. S. Nayudu, Mr. A. Ali Mir, Mr. J. Medawar, Mr. Mohamad-ul-Huk, Mr. F. B. Cama, Colonel Sir E. Bradford, Captain Holford, Captain Hext, General Fife, Mr. C. Roundell, Mr. Austin Low, Mr. W. Propert, Mr. Abdulla R. Sayani, Mr. R. N. Motabhoy, Mr. N. R. Motabhoy, Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, Mr. Raj Narayan, General A. R. Gloag, Mr. Alim Ahmed, two friends of Mr. Cama, friend of Mr. Srivastava, Mr. M. P. Srivastava, Sir A. Borthwick, Hon. G. Brodrick, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. Durand, Mr. Zaffar Bahadur, Mr. L. Fuller, Rev. W. Rogers, Mr. A. Brandreth, Colonel Young, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Major Strutt, Mr. J. E. Gordon, Mr. W. R. Pratt, Mr. M. Ghose, Sir George Campbell, Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Colonel Cavaye, Colonel Becher, Captain Phayre, Dr. V. Carter, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, Mr. V. Robinson, General Sir W. Olphert, Mr. R. Saunders, Mr. R. T. Burney, Mr. Lesley Probyn, Principal Donaldson, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, General Sir F. Norman, General Showers, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Mr. H. W. Freeland, Mr. C. W. Arathoon, Mr. A. H. Wilson, Rev. L. McAnally, Mr. Geo. Yule, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Neck, Mr. A. H. Haggard, Captain A. McNeile, Mr. G. B. Gladding, Mr. Sevestre, friend of Mr. Kizilbash, Mr. A H. Khan Kizilbash, Sir Juland Danvers, Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, Sir H. Cunningham, Mr. J. C. Cordery, Mr. L. Lewis, Mr. L. Ashburner, Mr. L. Chubildas, Mr. Fasiuddeen Ahmed, Mr. K. P Menon, Mr. Zahid Ali Khan, Mr. C. W. Whish, Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. M. David, Mr. Caird, Mr. E. Sassoon, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. F. Meade, Mr. A. Howell, Rev. Prebendary Thornton, Mr. C. Tupper, Mr. A. Woollaston, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. Nurulla Shah, Mr. Mahdi Hassan, Mr. B. S. Mankar, friend of Mr. Syed Imam, the Right Hon. Sir James Caird, Sir Albert Sassoon, Viscount Baring, Hon. A. Elliot, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. D. P Cama, friend of Kumar Sahib, Mr. S. M. Maslehuddin, Mr. Syed Imam, and others.

In proposing the health of the Royal Family Lord Northbrook referred to the presence of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale as a matter of some considerable significance. His Royal Highness who has only so lately returned from India, had embraced the first opportunity of assisting on an occasion in which India must take considerable interest. Moreover, it was particularly appropriate that the occasion should be one connected with the island of Bombay, that precious jewel of the British Crown. The Duke, in rising to make his neat little speech, was enthusiastically cheered, but the feature of the evening was the welcome given to the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Your readers can see for themselves how fully his Royal Highness's remarks justified the praise that has been bestowed upon them in political and military circles. Those who had not heard the Duke speak in public for some years were struck with the progress he has made in this direction. What is there in the air of Bombay that developes in so remarkable a degree the oratorical powers of its residents? The manly defence of the Bombay Army, which formed so important a part of his Royal Highness's utterances, was extremely *à propos*, and will be read in connection with the rather useless and not particularly exhilarating debate on the presidential system raised in the House of Lords a week ago to-day by the Marquis of Ripon. The Earl of Northbrook paid the *Bombay Gazette* the compliment of taking as the text of his remarks, in proposing the principal toast, some observations made by you in what he described as your impartial review of the Indian career of your late ruler. The *Times* in its report of the proceedings says that Sir F. Forbes Adam spoke on behalf of the guests. This is not quite correct. The ex-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce proposed as an extra toast the health of the guests, and Sir Alfred Lyall, who was quite unexpectedly called upon, responded in his accustomed graceful manner. Both the Royal Princes, I hear, expressed their gratification at being able to meet so many persons whom they had known in India. The Duke of Clarence, as well as the Duke of Connaught, shook hands very cordially with the late President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, whose duty it was to present them with addresses so recently. I ought to add that the Honorary Secretary, Dr. S. A. Kapadia—a Bombay man, by the way—was warmly congratulated after the dinner, as he deserved to be. But for him the affair might possibly not have taken place, and certainly without his indefatigable exertions it would not have passed off with so much *éclat*.

Mr. Stanhope's statement in the House last night, from which it appears that the important recommendations of Lord Hartington's Commission are not to become a dead-letter, has been well received, and is to-day the exclusive topic of conversation in military circles. The War Secretary's handsome reference to the distinguished Commander-in-Chief in India has particularly given gratification, for Sir Frederick Roberts is as popular as ever in England, although his name has not been prominently before the British public of late.

Mr. Bradlaugh's action in the House last night, with reference to the grievances of the Maharajah of Cashmere, did not receive the support of the leaders of the Liberal party, the only ex-official who voted with the minority being Sir Edward Reed, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's third Administration. Excluding the tellers (Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Hunter), eighty-eight members voted for the adjournment. Of these 55 were Gladstonians and 33 Parnellites, including the uncrowned king himself, as well as his principal lieu tenants—Mr. John Dillon, Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Thomas Sexton, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan. The opponents of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion consisted mainly of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, but included a fair sprinkling of Gladstonians. With the exception of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, no Liberal of Cabinet rank formed part of the majority, but several subordinate members of Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry went into the Ministerial lobby. Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, formerly Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. E. Marjoribank, and Mr. Cyril Flower. Running my eye rapidly over the division list, I see the names of such well-known Liberals as Mr. Asquith, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Esselmont, Mr. Leveson Gower, Sir John Kinloch, and Mr. J. Bryn Roberts. The majority against the motion was enormous, 138, but I suppose Mr. Bradlaugh was prepared for a crushing defeat. If his object was merely to ventilate the woes of the suspended Maharajah, the junior member for Northampton cannot complain, for the discussion which he initiated, occupied three hours, and the report of the proceedings fills as many columns of this morning's issue of the *Times*.

I hear that the secretaryship of the Indian section of the Society of Arts is about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Demetrius Boulger. That gentleman, by his great knowledge of Asiatic questions, as well as by his courtesy, was admirably fitted for the position, and all who are in the habit of attending the useful discussions on India at the institution in John-street, Adelphi, will regret that his official connection with the section is shortly to be terminated. It is to be hoped that the Society may be fortunate in securing an equally competent man to be Mr. Boulger's successor. The chairman of the section is that distinguished Bombayite, Sir George Birdwood, whose recently republished report on the Miscellaneous Records at the India Office, forms the subject of a long and admirable notice in the *Journal des Debats* of June 29, from the pen, I believe, of the able London representative of that widely known paper, M. Paul Villars.

Probably you in India will hear with equanimity that our summer, so far, has been a dismal failure. Although London is fuller than usual, I hear that the West End shopkeepers are bitterly complaining that they cannot dispose of their summer stocks on account of the coldness of the weather.

THE Rev. Charles Gore, of Pusey House, Oxford, delivered on Monday afternoon (30th ult.) at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, an interesting address on behalf of the work of the Clewer Sisterhood in India. He found fault with the general antipathy of Anglo-Indian ladies towards native women. The Church, he considered, had done little to win the hearts of the Hindoos, who had merely adopted European modes of thought and speech without being deeply possessed of them. As a Christian people, we should have made the first advances, instead of which we had for the most part treated the native races with a contempt and exclusiveness hardly surpassed by the Pagan Romans.

DR. GATLING, the inventor of the Gatling gun, is said to be at work on a new artificial ice-machine which, he believes, will make ice at one-tenth the present cost. It is to be hoped that he will soon perfect it.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* HINDU C. C.

BOMBAY Gymkhana placed a weak team on the field on Saturday against the Hindu C. C. Last year the Gymkhana did manage with a weak team to beat the Hindus easily; but it is not always wise to despise a weak adversary; and Saturday's play most assuredly showed that if the Gymkhana is not so strong this year as last, the Hindus have been improving, and improving, too, to no small extent. In batting they exhibited very good defence, particularly towards the end of their innings, although it must be admitted that the rain which fell during and after the tiffin hour made the ground more favourable for batting; and if their bowling proved weak, their fielding was markedly superior to that of their European opponents. In batting Mr. Bunda displayed good cricket, and if Mr. Chambare was unfortunate in being bowled early, enough was seen of him to show that he plays a remarkably neat, straight bat, and is a valuable member of his team. There were several remarkable features in the Hindus' innings. The first was Mr. Steel in bowling to Mr. Bunda, who contributed 24, hit his wicket before he had made many runs, but the bails, strange to say, not being removed, the batsman was given not out. A similar misfortune happened to Mr. Bates, who bowled a "shooter" to Mr. Gosavi, which struck the root of the stump, but also failed to remove the bails. Again, eight wickets fell for the meagre total of 53, but the last two wickets brought the score up to 125. Another incident which ought to be mentioned was that Mr. Choukar, who was not out with 26, was supposed to be suffering from some ailment, and was generously allowed by the Gymkhana to have a man to run for him; yet when the Gymkhana went in to bat and began knocking the bowling all over the field, he suddenly found himself able to accomplish the running necessary for bowling. Now, it stands to reason a man who makes a long stand at the wickets, cannot possibly be in so fit a state to bowl afterwards; but Mr. Choukar possessed the advantage of being fresh, through his having had a man to do the running for him when batting. When he was put on to bowl, some slight objection was raised, for it is a question if such a proceeding would have been permitted in England; but again Mr. Steel, the captain of the Gymkhana, was pleased to indulge the Hindus. Mr. Choukar began to bowl, and got one wicket at an expense of only 6 runs. Owing to the rain which prevented the match commencing at the advertised time, and interrupting the game for an hour after tiffin, and also owing to the Hindu team expressing a desire to stop at the early hour of six, the Gymkhana had only three-quarters of an hour's batting, but in that short time they rattled up the remarkable score of 64 for a loss of only two wickets, the game thus ending in a draw.

The Hindus batting first, sent in V. Chambare and H. R. Bunda, Messrs. E. E. Steel and Pogson bowling. One wicket fell for 5, but after that Merchant and Bunda made a fair stadd, and the score mounted gradually until gaining more confidence the batsmen began to hit out. Bunda, who had hitherto been playing very cautiously, got a leg hit for 3 off Steel, and in Pogson's next over he hit one hard to the leg boundary, thus securing 4, and bringing his score to double figures. Now the game became somewhat lively, until 28 was reached, when Merchant, tempted out of his ground by a slow ball from Steel, was stumped by Gould. After this the game deadened down a bit, and Joshi, the next to go on, was bowled by Pogson, without making a run. Jeykar, the captain of the Hindu team, now partnered Bunda, his appearance being greeted by his friends by an encouraging cheer. This was the commencement of another good stand, which lasted until Bunda was caught off Steel's bowling, (4 for 49). Matters now began to look bad for the Hindus, and three more wickets fell for the addition of only 3 runs, (8 for 53). Purshotum and Choukar were now together, and when the tiffin bell rang 60 was totalled. During the interval rain came on, and interfered with the game till a quarter to four, when play was resumed. It was now all in favour of the batsmen, and Purshotum, by hard hitting, very soon got into double figures, bringing the score up to 70. Shortly after this Purshotum made a slogging hit at one from Pogson, but missed and lost his wicket, (9 for 73). His score of 12 was composed of only four hits, two for 2 and two for 4 each. Gosavi, the last man to go in, opened with a single, and then an unfortunate "overthrow" cost three runs. Runs now came very fast, and Choukar created some excitement by taking the sensational hit of the day so far, running boldly out to one of Pogson's balls, and driving it high in the air, almost to the ropes. The game now became livelier than it had been all day, the fielders were kept busy, and several changes in bowling were tried, Bateson relieving Pogson without any effect, and then Brooks being put on in room of Steel, while Pogson resumed at the north end. Finally Brooks got Gosavi's wicket, and the innings closed for 125.

With only three-quarters of an hour to bat the Gymkhana went in, Messrs. A. P. Gould and F. A. Prevost defending the wickets against Messrs. Gosavi and Mahadev. Matters looked bad for the Gymkhana to begin with. Prevost opened with a neat drive off Gosavi for 2, and then cut the same bowler for a like figure. Then off the first ball delivered by Mahadev, a fast underhand bowler, Gould was given out, caught at the wickets, although it appeared a question if he touched the ball with his bat, and the batsman himself was not aware of it, (1 for 4). Edyvean, who partnered Prevost, commenced action at once, with two hard drives for 2 and 4 off Mahadev. The scoring now became very fast, and 20 was signalled in a very short time. Then Prevost took a beautiful cut low along the ground, for which he got 3, bringing him into double figures. Next Edyvean hit Gosavi to leg boundary, which brought his score also up to 13. The Hindus evidently did not appreciate the manner in which their bowling was being punished, and held a consultation as to the advisability of changing the bowling. The "Ayes" had it, and Mehta, a slow over-hand bowler, relieved the under-hand man. But this did not do much good, the score continuing to mount rapidly. After a few singles had been hit Prevost got a beautiful drive for 3, and then one to the boundary for 4. This ended a most expensive over for Gosavi, but Edyvean made the next over bowled by Mehta as expensive, taking two boundary hits in succession. Another consultation was held, and C honkar, who, though suffering from some slight ailment which caused him to have a man to run for him when in batting, determined to risk running now, and relieved Gosavi of the ball. This change had the effect that was wanted, for off the new bowler's first ball, Prevost was caught. The total now stood at 46, a very good score for half an hour's play. Douglas did not open immediately, but Edyvean continued putting on runs, and then the new batsman, after making a single, cut a ball delivered by Choukar to the boundary beautifully. He now followed his partner's example, and hit freely till six o'clock when time was called, and the score stood at 64 for 2 wickets. The following are the full scores:—

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

H R Bunda b Steel	24
V S Chambare b Pogson	5
M T Merchant st Gould b Steel	8
B J Joshi b Pogson	0
N G Jeykar b Pogson	11
Mahadev b Pogson	0
G N Bhundare c Read b Steel	2
B V Mehta b Steel	0
D N Choukar not out	26
Purshotum b Pogson	12
N V Gosavi b Brooks	24
Extras	13
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
E E Steel	125	4	53	4
Pogson	95	4	44	5
Edyvean	10	0	6	0
Bateson	30	4	5	0
Brooks	12	0	4	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A P Gould c Bunda b Mahadev	0
F A Prevost c Joshi b Choukar	20
J F Edyvean not out	30
E H Douglas, not out	11
Messrs. H Pogson, E E Steel, T R Phillips, D Brooks, J Bateson H S Read, and Captain Steele to bat.	
Extras	3
Total for 2 wickets	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Gosavi	25	0	21	0
Mahadev	15	0	11	1
Mehta	20	0	22	0
Choukar	10	0	6	1

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the real points at issue between Government and the Corporation respecting their respective financial liability for primary education may be left to deal with your criticism on the subject in your Saturday's leading article. But will you permit me to point out two misstatements of fact? The first relates to Mr. Kirkham's amendment. It was not directed, as you seem to imagine, towards obtaining legal opinion as to whether there was any increasing ratio between the respective contributions of Government and the Corporation. Mr. Kirkham could not possibly be guilty of the unpardonable ignorance which an amendment of such a character would reveal. His amendment was on a totally different point. Section 61 of the Municipal Act lays down generally all the matters to be provided for by the Corporation, including in the list that of primary education. Then the Act proceeds to deal in detail with these different matters one by one, and Section 120 provides "That *the portion of the Municipal Fund* to be devoted to the purposes specified in clause 9 of Section 61 shall be credited under a separate heading in the Municipal accounts and shall be called the school-fund." Then the section proceeds to enumerate the grants composing the school-fund, including that of the Corporation. The Corporation holds that this Section 120 defines its financial liability. Mr. Kirkham imagines that there is some further indefinite financial liability created by Section 61. His amendment proposed to take legal opinion on this point, but the Corporation refused to adopt this course for two reasons; first, because, they did not care to waste money on subtle speculations, and, secondly, because the point did not really affect their main contention, *viz.*, that, under the principles enunciated in the Local Self-Government Despatches of the Government of India, the Corporation were entitled to receive from Government an equivalent amount of revenue released from the Provincial Funds to meet the new and additional burden cast upon the Corporation.

The second error into which you have fallen is with regard to the amount of the respective contributions of Government and the Corporation. You say, "that Section 120 defines what the School Fund shall consist of. First, there is the Government Grant; then, there are the fees; and then there is the contribution of the Municipality, which is to be such sum as the Corporation shall from time to time determine, but it is to be not less than *double the sum of the fees and the Government Grant added together*." This is a mistake. The Municipal grant is to be not less than "a *sum of such amount* as added to the fees levied in the same year would be equal to double the Government grant for that year." It is asserted in your article that there is no ratio between the two grants, as the Corporation imagines. Without quibbling over words, it is easy to see there is, to the extent contended for by the Corporation. Suppose the school fees in any particular year are Rs. 5,000. If Government make a grant of Rs. 10,000 for that year the Corporation would be bound to contribute Rs. 15,000. If the Government contribute Rs. 15,000, instead, the Municipal grant would have to be Rs. 25,000. In brief, the Municipal grant would have always to be not less than twice the Government grant *minus* the fees of that particular year. The more Government contribute in any particular year, the more has the Municipal Grant to advance. That is the proportions, or increasing ratio, according to the Corporation.

When you say there is nothing obviously niggardly in a grant of a quarter of a lakh by Government, when the Corporation itself, not more than eight years ago, deemed that it was doing its duty to primary education "by making a considerably smaller grant than that," will you allow me to say that at the period you refer to primary education was not included among one of the Municipal duties. It is the new Act of 1888 that shifts the duty from the shoulders of Government to those of the Corporation. All that the latter ask is that an equivalent amount of revenue should be released to them as laid down in the despatches to which the new legislation owes its origin. Yours, &c.,

July 20. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

[⁂ If Mr. Mehta will again turn to our article he will see that we have in no way misrepresented either Mr. Kirkham's amendment or the resolution upon which the Committee proceeded. The Committee expressly assume that Section 120 provides for an "increasing ratio" between the Government and the Municipal contributions, and Mr. Kirkham's amendment bears expressly upon "the legal obligations of the Corporation and Government respectively in the matter of primary education under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act." Obviously the reference would have included the question whether there was an "increasing ratio." Mr. Mehta says that "the more Government contribute in any particular year the more has the Municipal grant to advance." But the question at issue, as he will see, is whether the converse of this is also true—that is to say, whether the Act prescribes that the Government grant shall increase in ratio with the Municipal grant? And it is no "quibbling about words" to say that this is a point which he has not yet established, and that if he had established it it would be a very different thing from an "increasing ratio"—a term which has a very definite meaning, in arithmetic, at all events.—ED. *B. G.*]

SWIMMING COMPETITION AT THE BACK BAY BATHS.

THE semi-final heats in a handicap swimming race came off at the Back Bay Swimming Baths on Saturday afternoon. The prize is a silver medal, with a gold centre. Six competitors, namely, Messrs. W. R. Green, Claridge, Pinder, Graham, Banks, and Garlick entered for the race, and were started by Mr. Pillow in couples, at intervals of two seconds. Messrs. Pinder and Garlick swam neck and neck in the first length, but were overhauled by Graham in returning. The competition was keen, although Graham with a spurt managed to reach home nearly two lengths in front of Claridge, the third position being secured by Garlick. Distance, 2 lengths. Prize, silver medal with gold centre. Time, 1 minute 30 seconds. The race was open to all members who have never won a prize in a swimming competition. A programme of similar races has been drawn up, and will no doubt prove attractive during the season. The final heat for the silver badge will take place next Saturday.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE progress of the work during June has been a good deal interfered with by the rains which commenced on the 6th. During the month 29·27 inches of rain fell.

The side walls of the Dock were complete to the under side of coping, and for a length of 300 feet on the west and 118 feet on the east the coping has been laid. The floor was paved and completed for 425 feet out of the total length of 500 feet. The masonry of the pump foundations stood at 62·95, or 10 feet below the engine floor level. During the month 323 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 7,904 brass since the commencement of the work.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month:—

Rubble	10,000	c. ft.
Composite facing, dressed	7,326	,,
Dressed altars, inverts and ashlar	8,721	,,
Dressed granite	776	,,
Sand	5,000	,,
Lime	22,000	,,
Cement	14	tons.
C. I. culvert pipes	11½	,,

At the end of the month a length of 40 feet of the hearting at the head of the Dock remained, and this has since been removed.

Since the commencement of the work 25,360 brass of excavation have been removed and deposited in the dam, behind walls, and at Tank Bunder.

The daily average number of work-people employed on the Dock was 907.

DEWAN BAHADUR Luxmonrao Jugonnath presided at a meeting held in Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas' bungalow at Girgaum on Saturday for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Churney Road Municipal Girls' School. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Varajrai Santokrai Desai, read a report on the management of the school, in which the progress made by it was stated to be satisfactory. After the singing of some songs by the girls, the prizes were distributed by the chairman, and the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to him. A fuller report will be given in to-morrow's issue.

IN the Umaria Colliery of late dynamite has been used in pit-sinking instead of powder, with the result that nearly double the amount of work is got through. The whole machinery of the colliery is said to be in good order. A fan engine has been provided, and the ventilation is greatly improved. The fan delivers 35,000 cubic feet of air per minute, which gives more than the usual allowance per man. At the Serampore collieries the electric light is used.

BANQUET TO LORD REAY.

ON the 2nd of July a complimentary banquet of welcome was given to Lord Reay by the Northbrook Indian Club, on his return to England after five years' service as Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. The Earl of Northbrook presided, and among the large number of English and Indian gentlemen who were present were his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Marquis of Lorne, Count de Bylandt, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Thurlow, General Sir A. Hardinge, Kumar Ranjitsingh, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Kumar Ramsingh, Lord Lawrence, Lord Brassey, Mr. Childers, M.P., Sir J. Gorst, M.P., Comte de Franqueville, Sir G. Trevelyan, M.P., Prince Malcolm Khan, Sir James Caird, Sir Albert Sassoon, Viscount Baring, and the Hon. A. Elliot, M.P.

Viscount Cross, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Rosebery, and Lord Knutsford, wrote regretting their inability to be present.

After the toast of "The Queen" had been honoured.

The Chairman said that, as the club had been favoured with the presence of the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the usual rule, which allowed no other toasts than those of "The Queen" and "The Guest of the Evening," would be abrogated. He therefore proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, together with the rest of the Royal Family. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, in responding, said,—I thank Lord Northbrook on behalf of my father and mother and the rest of the Royal Family, for the very kind way in which this toast has been proposed, and I thank you, gentlemen, for the way in which you have received it. It gives me great pleasure to be present at this dinner to welcome back Lord Reay. I have only just returned from my Indian tour—a tour which I had long been anxious to make—and I may say that realization has far exceeded expectation. (Cheers.) I visited nearly all the most important cities and native States throughout the Empire, and I received the greatest hospitality on all sides from natives as well as from British residents. (Cheers.) When I first landed at Bombay I was received by Lord Reay, and I shall never forget the kindness which the late Governor showed to me at that time. (Cheers.)

General Sir A. Hardinge then proposed the health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The Duke of Connaught, who was loudly cheered on rising, said:—My Lord Northbrook, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I am deeply flattered that my name has been specially toasted this evening, when we have met to honour a distinguished statesman and Governor of our Indian Empire. (Cheers.) I am grateful to Lord Northbrook for having given me this opportunity of attending here and of showing my deep interest in the welfare of any of the officials who have done such good service in India, as has been done by Lord Reay. (Cheers.) During the three-and-a-half years that it was my privilege to hold the command of the Bombay Army, I have met with nothing but the greatest kindness from the late Governor of Bombay, and no man could behave towards one holding the position I held, with more kindness and courtesy. (Cheers.) I feel very grateful to him for the many opportunities he gave me of discussing matters of vast importance in the Bombay Presidency. In India it is not necessary, and perhaps it would be a bad thing, always to have agreement on all subjects, but all I can say is that, whether Lord Reay and I always agreed or not, Lord Reay at all times showed those characteristics of tact and gentlemanlike feeling and of readiness to take up questions at all undecided, which are so much appreciated. He exercised his high office at a time of great difficulty. There were many subjects demanding his attention which probably no Governor of Bombay before him ever had to deal with; and I never met any man who so entirely sacrificed himself for what he considered to be his duties as her Majesty' representative at Bombay. (Hear, hear.) I should like to say how very much, I think, Lord Reay did, and how very wisely he acted, in fostering education. All know how thoroughly he is interested in education, and can imagine how he threw himself into the subject of technical education in India, which is one of the most important subjects for India. (Cheers.) The Presidency owes him a great debt of gratitude for what he has done in that direction (Hear, hear.) I must thank my old friend and predecessor, Sir A Hardinge, for the manner in which he has proposed this toast. It was a great satisfaction to myself to follow him so nearly in the command of the Bombay Army. It is certainly highly to his credit that he was able to depart from former precedents, as he did, and to infuse a new spirit into the Bombay Army. (Cheers.) He recognized that times had changed, and that in military matters, as in all others, we must advance with the times. The amount of good which he did could not be understood by any one better than by myself, and I felt that I could not do better than follow in his footsteps and endeavour to carry out the good work which he initiated. I hope that I may be excused if I blow the trumpet of the Bombay Army a little; but, having been its Commander-in-Chief, I should like to say how highly I appreciated the loyal manner in which I was supported by all ranks. (Cheers.) Whatever changes were made, and whatever extra work they involved, they were loyally recognized by everybody. (Cheers.) I am especially grateful to the distinguished officers whom was privileged to have under me, for the manner in which they carried out my wishes and suggestions. I am certain that the Bombay army at the present day occupies a first-rate position. The officers are in every sense efficient, and they have the interests of the army fully at heart. They have passed through difficult times; but I am sure that when you look to the services which have been rendered in recent years by the Bombay army—by the Beloochees in Egypt and by the 28th Bombay Infantry at Suakin, and by the different regiments who served in Burma—you have every reason to be proud of the admiral manner in which they have carried out their most arduous duties. I will freely admit that we have not those exceptional corps like the Goorkhas and the Sikhs. But we have the Beloochees, and *I* do not think that there are better troops in the Indian army than the Beloochees. (Cheers.) Then I may mention the excellent services rendered by the Mahrattas and the Rajpoots, and those north-country men who now serve in the Bombay army. (Cheers.) I think they may be reckoned with the best services rendered by the troops of Bengal. (Cheers.) The army of Bombay has naturally been considered second to that of Bengal, which has the advantage of being immediately connected with the Commander-in-Chief in India. Therefore, it must be remembered that the Indian civilians are naturally more personally connected with the army of Bengal, and are more accustomed to admire it, as it deserves to be admired. But I can assure you that one who, like myself, has lived for several years among the Bombay troops, cannot but recognize the good spirit that exists among them, their loyalty to the Sovereign and their country, and their obedience at all times to their officers. (Cheers.) The Bombay sepoy has always, when properly commanded, done everything that you can expect any soldier to do. (Cheers.) This being the first time that it has been my privilege to attend a public dinner since my return from India, I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing publicly my gratitude for the many and constant acts of kindness which I met with in India in all parts and by all classes. As long as I live I shall alwayr hold the deepest affection and respect for the many acts of loyalty and kindness which were shown to me on all hands. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman then proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of Lord Reay." He said that it was more than five years since the club entertained Lord Reay on the eve of his departure for India. Most of them knew that the club had carefully avoided every political significance either in English or Indian politics, but all could join in welcoming to this country a man who had honestly, conscientiously, and ably filled offices which were every year becoming more and more difficult. He was struck at the close of Lord Reay's administration to read in the *Bombay Gazette*, which was not altogether friendly to Lord Reay's administration, a general summary of his five years' rule. This stated that the administration had been one of unusually productive energy in many directions and had been deeply beneficent to the country. Of Lord Reay himself it was said that he had commended himself in no ordinary degree to the community over which he had ruled. After having quoted at some length from the *Bombay Gazette* review of Lord Reay's administration, the mention of which was received with applause, Lord Northbrook said:—The Press of India is not less critical than that of England, and this expression of opinion from a paper which so impartially sums up the work achieved by Lord Reay may be regarded as satisfactory evidence that those on the spot did fully appreciate the administrative success of Lord Reay, and the great value of the services to which the Duke of Connaught had borne testimony. References had been made to the special attention which Lord Reay had devoted to the question of education. Those who knew him before he went out were aware of the great interest he felt in the subject. He was quite sure they would be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he had used his great knowledge. In many other branches of the work of the State Lord Reay had left marks which would long remain. The administration had been particularly distinguished in its dealings with the native States, which were under the Government of Bombay, by the great extension of railway communication in the northern districts, and the most admirable manner in which arrangements had been made for the abolition of transit duties in those native States. Every one knew that railway extension was one of the most important things in India, and this action of Lord Reay's showed that he had been able to win that confidence among the native princes who depended upon the Government of Bombay, which had enabled him to encourage them in pursuing their railway enterprises and in establishing the principle of free trade throughout their dominions. When Lord Reay was about to leave India he received the most hearty demonstrations of sympathy from the people; and they had heard from his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was one of the members of the Legislative Council, how Lord Reay conducted the business of his administration. Sir A. Forbes Adam, who was also in an excellent position to judge, had added eloquent testimony to the excellence of Lord Reay's administrative methods. Besides the official duties of Governor there were social duties which Lord Reay had had to perform, and it had been Lord Reay's constant effort to bring Indian and English gentlemen together in Bombay, just as the Northbrook Club endeavoured to bring them together in a humbler way in London. (Cheers.) In the performance of that duty he had been assisted by Lady Reay (cheers), whose name must be mentioned. On two remarkable occasions the feelings of the Indian ladies to Lady Reay had been demonstrated. On the occasion of her leaving India, the Indian ladies, coming together for the first time for such a purpose, raised a fund to present a testimonial to Lady Reay; and again in London the Indian ladies resident in the metropolis had presented Lady Reay with an address expressing their warmest thanks for the manner in which she had pushed forward that admirable organization started by Lady Dufferin. (Cheers.) The Presidency of Bombay had been fortunate in its list of Governors, but on that distinguished roll the guest of the evening would hold no mean place. (Cheers.) He asked them to drink with all cordiality the health of Lord Reay. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Reay, who on rising to respond was received with loud cheers, said,—I am very sensible of the great compliment paid me by the club which bears this honoured name—a name which is still held in great respect all over the Indian Empire, connected as it is in the minds of the people of India with just and cautious administration. I also appreciate the compliment, because the aims of this club are aims with which I am in most cordial agreement. But, gentlemen, I appreciate it most of all because it is a certificate of the good conduct given by those who, from personal experience, know how vast are the responsibilities of the Indian administration, given by those with whom I have been in constant and close connexion during these five years, and who have shared with me the difficulties which are presented by Indian problems. The covenanted Civil Service does not stand in need of any praise; its merits are too well known; but I have been much struck by the remarkable character of the junior members of the service and their capacity for hard work. I feel sure that the senior members of the service will concur in my opinion that it would be difficult to find their rivals. I shall watch their future career with great interest, especially of those on whom special duties devolve, which in every instance they discharge so well. Of the uncovenanted service I can speak in the highest terms, and I congratulate them on their present condition. Of the service rendered by the native officials I also wish to speak in the highest terms. Sir Charles Aitchison will, I know, support my view, as well as all those at this table who have utilized their invaluable services, and who have recognized in them the link between the Administration and the people from whom they are sprung. I need only mention the name of Mr. Justice Telang to show what great abilities are available. The services of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught have already been recognized; but I may perhaps be permitted to express my own obligations to his Royal Highness, not only for what he did for the army, but for what he did as a member of the Government, seeing that his advice and counsel were invariably given to us with clearness and decision. His Royal Highness not only never shirks a disagreeable duty, but, of whatever nature it is, his Royal Highness always sets an example of cheerfulness and courtesy in performing it—a task in which his Royal Highness always has the noble and graceful co-operation of her Royal Highness the Duchess. The manifestations of good will which their Royal Highnesses received at their departure were as well deserved as they were spontaneous. His Excellency Sir Arthur Hardinge was my first colleague, and if I can undergo an examination on the Silladar system it is entirely due to his success in teaching me the mysteries of that system. If the Beloochee Sepoy has won his battle, wherever he may be, it is entirely due to Sir Arthur Hardinge. If the Poona Infantry drill was, in the eyes of one of the most distinguished foreign officers who ever visited India, the best drill in India, it was because there was a separate Bombay army, and because Sir Arthur Hardinge had a free hand in showing that a veteran can also have all the fire of a neophyte. I am not proposing the Army, but neither must I forget the Indian Marine. The transport service, organized as it is in that branch of the Navy by Captain Hext, has been most efficiently performed by the officers of the Indian Marine for the various expeditions which took place during my tenure of office. Last, not least, I must thank the Royal Engineers for the effect they gave to Lord Dufferin's instructions to press on the fortifications of Bombay, Kurrachee, and Aden, so that in leaving the Presidency I had in that respect a light heart, not forgetting, however, that fortifications are not perennial. Classifications, sub-soils, water assessment, and revision of groups are topics not exactly of an exhilarating nature. But I must allude to the survey department, if only to place on record on this occasion with how much personal interest I watched my friend Mr. Stewart's unremitting efforts to make our land revenue system as elastic and as acceptable to the ryots, as our financial exigencies would allow. There is no Bombay Conservater of Forests present, but we are honoured by the late Governor of Madras, Sir M. Grant Duff, to whom Madras forests owe a great deal. I am quite prepared to submit to his arbitration whether we did enough for our forests during my time. My conscience absolves me from all self-condemnation, but I am afraid the conscience of a Conservator is of a peculiar make. I hope I am not maligning them if I say that their idea of what the British Empire should be is to have vast solitudes, where only tigers and sportsmen would be welcomed. Firmly convinced as I am that forests are a great blessing, still I cannot forget that forests are for man and not man for the forest. I say this with all respect to a body of men who have most trying duties to perform, and who performed them with skill and pluck. India is under a very deep obligation to the Public Works Department. The means of communication, the irrigation canals especially in Scinde, are monuments of engineering, and if we can now for the most part cope with famine, it is due to this department, with which during these five years I have had such a very close and such a pleasant connexion. But we must look to a large addition to our public works from the municipalities; good water and efficient drainage are needed day by day, and I see that in this connexion has spread a financial circle, and that the municipalities will not lack support from the capitalists. Municipal credit is a tender plant, and I trust that in this sphere of activity wise counsels will prevail. Decentralization alone can prevent congestion, and no one is more aware of this fact than my noble friend the present Viceroy, whose wise administration will, I have no doubt, be most beneficial to the people of India. Illustrations are hardly needed, but I may, perhaps, allude—in the presence of two distinguished medical authorities here present, Sir W. Muir and Dr. V. Carter—to medical relief as entirely dependent on local efforts and private benefactors, among whom Dr. V. Carter himself occupies a prominent place, which he already occupied in the esteem of his students and of the various Governments under which he served, making himself a name which is known throughout the scientific world. If further proof is wanted, to what causes is the prosperity of Bombay and Kurrachee due? To the activity and energy of the commercial classes, but also to the assistance which Government derived from the Chambers of Commerce and the Port Trust. The extraordinary and rapid development of the mill industry, of the wheat trade, are not due to rules and regulations, but to such men as Messrs. Forbes Adam, Sassoon, Petit, not to mention many others. We depend absolutely on self-reliance, on education, for future progress, as well as on free trade, external and internal; and the Bombay Presidency has during my term of office been freed from all internal obstacles. Among my non-official allies I must place all missionary bodies. The admirable work they are doing is thoroughly appreciated by all the people of India, and I should willingly dwell on this pleasant topic, but I should content myself with the more excellent work done by Sir Charles Bernard's sisters, so that the name of Bernard is as much a household word in Poona as it is in Burma. There are three books which ought to be found in every library of students of our institutions—Gneist—I take them in chronological order—Franqueville, and Bryce. Gneist published "Essays on our Constitution" in 1886, because, as he says in his preface, no one undertakes the task. He was unaware of the Jubilee gift which as the result of 35 years' incessant research was in store for us, and which renders ignorance of every detail of our constitution henceforth culpable. Count de Franqueville tells us that our institutions are not tangible. If he turns his great powers of constitutional writing to India, he will find that Indian institutions are very tangible in the shape of official acts and records. But he will also find a pearl of great price, which is not tangible—the loyalty to the throne, which was so clearly manifested in the welcome given to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, the attachment to British rule of the people of India, their gratitude to those who govern them as they should be governed, in obedience to the Queen's Proclamation, and in conformity with Sir Charles Wood's educational despatch of 1854. Those charters have established the relations which should exist between the Queen's representatives in India and her Majesty's Indian subjects. They have established the fact that the people of India are with us in the splendid inheritance of this great British Empire, which it is their desire as well as ours to maintain and strengthen, so that it may be always better equipped and more ready to fulfil its noble destinies. To increase these feelings of loyalty and respect for our rule, is the first duty we have to discharge in India. Nothing should be allowed to impair that duty, and the deeper it is realized the better it will be for us. It will strengthen the moral fibre of both nations, and it will make them better able to grapple with difficulties, which will find them prepared for joint action as fellow-subjects in defence of common interests. (Loud cheers.)

Sir F. Forbes Adam also spoke on behalf of the guests, and the company then separated.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

Shama Churn Sen, late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was charged at the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday on remand with embezzling large sums of money from the cash balance of the Bank, and his son, Aubinash Chunder Sen, was also re-arraigned on a charge of aiding and abetting his father in the above offence. Mr. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. G. C. Farr (Messrs. Watkins and Co.) appeared for the Bank; Mr. R. Allen, instructed by Baboo Gunnesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for Shama Churn Sen and Baboo Kally Nath Mitter for Aubinash Chunder Sen, who was not represented by counsel on this occasion.

Andrew Currie Marshall, Agent for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, gave evidence in corroboration of facts already made public concerning the way in which the embezzlements were carried out, and the devices for avoiding detection. He stated that when the deficiency in the cash was discovered, Shama Churn said he would put the matter all right. Witness took him down to the treasury, and asked him for the master-key of the treasury door. Mr. Lindsay went with them. He told Shama Churn that he could no longer remain in the service of the bank, and the prisoner went away saying he would go and arrange with his friends to put the cash in order. Witness received a letter (produced) the same morning brought by Aubinash, the seccond accused. The handwriting and signature were those of Shama Churn Sen, the first accused. Aubinash, on being asked, said that his father was in his dwelling-house, and witness told him he would call and see his father. The same day after 11 a. m., a few minutes after receipt of the letter, witness went to Shama Churn's house and saw him, and also Aubinash and two or three other persons. Shama Churn sat on the floor in front of the witness, and touched his feet with his hands saying, "Will you save me, Sir?" witness had the letter with him, and read it over to Shama Churn, who confirmed all that was stated in it. He told Shama Churn he was surprised at an old servant like him defrauding the bank. Shama Churn entreated him not to prosecute, saying that in time he would make the deficiencies good. Witness promised him nothing. He asked him how he had managed to conceal the frauds. Shama Churn said he had concealed deficiencies by false vouchers for money paid into the bank from day to day for years. Mr. Lindsay asked him where the vouchers were of the previous day, the 14th April. Shama Churn said they were concealed in his drawers at the bank. Witness got some information about the vouchers, and he then went to his solicitors. During the interview with Shama Churn, he asked him if he had any accomplices in the bank, and Shama Churn mentioned two names. Khetter Baboo, he said, knew a little, and Narain knew something. Witness knew the latter as one of the assistants in the cash department. After he had seen Mr. Farr on the 15th April, he went with Mr. Farr again to Shama Churn's house about 5 P. M. He saw Shama Churn, Aubinash, and one or two others. Mr. Farr had a conversation with Shama Churn, who, along with his son Aubinash, promised to surrender unconditionally all their belongings to the bank. This offer came from the two accused, and not in answer to anything said by the witness. On that date he sent a telegram home to the directors. He did not see Shama Churn again till he was arrested, and brought to court. He saw Aubinash after the above occurrence. Aubinash brought him a letter (produced) late in the evening of the 17th. The letter was in the handwriting of Shama Churn, and signed by him. He had through his solicitors caused information to be given to the police. He gave instructions to his solicitors to communicate with the police on the first occasion that he saw Mr. Farr on the 15th April. On the 17th April, when Aubinash brought the letter, he asked him if he knew that Shama Churn, his father, had been embezzling the bank's money. Aubinash said he knew nothing whatever about it, and was very much astonished and grieved to learn of it. Witness asked him why his father had gone in for opium speculation, and he replied he did not know. Witness asked him if his firm, Sen Brothers and Co., did business in opium, and he replied "No," his firm had "never touched a single chest of opium," and that their business was entirely in gunnies. Aubinash then said his father had been robbed and cheated, but by whom he, Aubinash, did not know. Aubinash asked witness what he was going to do about his father, and witness replied he could do nothing without instructions from the Board of Directors in London. On the 18th, witness went again with Mr. Farr to Shama Churn's house, but he was not at home. They then went to the office of Sen Brothers and Co. and saw Aubinash, the second accused. Mr. Fair had a conversation with Aubinash, but what took place witness could not remember. Witness gave instuctions to Mr. Wilson, the Accountant and Sub-Agent, to investigate and examine the cash accounts. Mr. Wilson made reports from time to time as the result of his examinations.

The case was adjourned till Thursday.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Haggard, 1st Battalion Scottish Borderers, remains at the depot.

Lieutenant Wood rejoins the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers from the Army Service Corps.

The appointment of Lieutenant G H Bush, 8th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, 17th Bengal Infantry, has been cancelled.

The Volunteer Reserve in the Punjab will not be a separate battalion, as only eighty names have been enrolled in Lahore, but will be attached to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

First-class Veterinary Surgeon W. S. Adams, Remount Depot, Ossoor, will officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, granted leave out of India.

Captain Gordon-Mackenzie, 2nd Dragoon Guards and Lieutenant Ross-Johnson, Scottish Borderers, have been granted extensions of leave in England until the 21st August and 15th September, respectively.

The following appointments have been made:—17th Lancers: Lieutenent the Hon'ble H A Lawrence, to be Adjutant. 15th Bengal Lancers: Major S D Turnbull, to be Second-in-command, 7th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant J K Condon, Manchaster Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant H A F Magrath, 1st Sikh Infantry, to Murree and Pindi, for six months, to study the language. Lieutenant G de S Barrow, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, to 18th August. Surgeon J F Evans, 18th Bengal Infantry, to England, on medical certificate, for 276 days.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion—Captains Rusbridger, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and Cayley, West Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion—Captains Oldfield, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Lloyd, South Wales Borderers; Major Morgan, Royal Irish Regiment; and Lieutenants Anderson and Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry. To 4th Battalion—Captain St. Leger, King's Royal Rifles.

The following are the conditions of service of British officers appointed to regiments of the Burma Infantry:—(1.) Present commandants will be subject only to the 52 years' age rule in the matter of tenure of appointment. (2.) Bengal officers will hold their appointments for five years, and be seconded in their Bengal regiments as for any other special appointments. (3.) The names of Madras officers taken from the Punjab Frontier Force will be removed from the rolls of their regiments in that force. (4.) The names of Madras officers belonging to Madras regiments will likewise be removed from the rolls of those regiments, *i. e.*, they will be transferred from their present to their new regiment.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE REFORM OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In his recent communication to *India*, Sir Richard Garth distinctly declares that he has been an openly professed friend of the Congress movement and that he is not aware of any other constitutional means which the educated portion of the Indian people "could have adopted for the purpose of bringing the grievances under which they had so long laboured, to the notice of the British public." The late learned Chief Justice of Bengal also bears personal testimony to the thoroughly loyal spirit of the movement. Congressionists are deeply grateful to him for this valuable certificate of character given to them, and for his avowed friendship to their cause. It is, however, to be deeply regretted that in his examination of the Congress scheme for the improvement of the Provincial and Viceregal Councils, which forms the basis of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, he should have ignored altogether one of the principal safe-guards for the representation of minorities, which are among the central features of the Madras scheme that received the approval of the Fifth National Congress. It provides *double* safeguards for the representation of minorities, firstly, on the electoral colleges, and, secondly, on the legislative councils. The scheme insists on the representation of minorities by means of a statutory provision fixing the exact proportion of the members of the European, Eurasian, Mahomedan, and Parsee and other communities, so as to ensure at least a minimum representation of their interests on the electoral colleges. Sir Richard Garth has, I am glad to say, very properly noticed this safeguard. But it is impossible to agree with him where he observes —"Thus the Councils will be filled with *Hindu* members *to the exclusion of all the other great sections and interests in the community*." I have very carefully gone through Sir R. Garth's communication, but I fail to see how he arrived at this conclusion with the resolution of the last Congress before him in connection with the representation of minorities on the Councils. Its fifth clause declares in the most unequivocal terms that "*when Parsees, Christians, Mahomedans, or Hindus, are in a minority, the total number of Parsees, Christians, Hindus, or Mahomedans, as the case may be, elected to the provincial legislatures shall not, so far as may be possible, bear a less proportion to the total number of members elected thereto, than the total number of Parsees, Christians, Hindus or Mahomedans, as the case may be, in such electoral jurisdiction, bears to its total population.*" Mr Norton, who proposed the resolution in a very able and incisive speech, remarked —"But recollecting as we do the practical conditions under which we live; recollecting the differences of caste, of custom and of creed that prevail in India, —it is absolutely essential that any scheme which is to receive the sympathy of the people of England should bear upon its face clear proof that it takes into cognizance and protects the interests of minorities. Now, gentlemen, in that respect there *cannot* be any well-founded criticism of the measure which I have had the honour to move, because legislative protection of minorities is *expressly* therein provided, and not left to the varying discretion or the varying passions of the human breast. Our scheme sets forth explicitly that the electoral college, when it elects, *shall necessarily, no option being left in this matter, elect a certain minimum percentage of Christians, Mahomedans, Parsees or Hindus, to their respective legislative councils.* So that at any rate the members of council, when elected, will represent, in the ratio of the populations to which they belong, their various interests." It does not lie within the province of this communication to discuss whether in the present educational condition of Indian society the test of population is the right one to be applied throughout the country. But I think I have conclusively shown that, whatever the demerits of the Madras scheme, Sir Richard Garth's objection that it would fill the councils with Hindus exclusively, rests on no foundation whatever, and I am extremely sorry that some of your English contemporaries have made the most of it and written exultingly about his disapproval of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, in complete ignorance of the real nature of the proposal adopted last year in Bombay. Sir Richard Garth also forgets to note that Government will always be in a position to redress any inequalities in the representation of minorities, and that persons like Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Budruddin, Mehta, Nulkar, Javerilal, and Ranade, will command the confidence and respect of all classes of people irrespective of their divergent creeds or customs.

I see clear symptoms of a reaction in this presidency, and also in Bengal, against the scheme proposed last year. But I have nowhere discovered any serious attempt to work out *fully* any other scheme. The proposals accepted by the previous congresses are, in my opinion, provokingly vague and open to serious objections in some important respects. I have several times put the following questions to the champions of what is generally known as the original Bombay scheme but have never received satisfactory answers to most of them:—(1) What efficient safeguards does it suggest or provide for the protection of minorities, as are to be found in the Madras scheme? (2) Are *all* municipal bodies to be given the power of electing members on the Legislative Councils, and if not, on what principles are some of them to be debarred from the enjoyment of that privilege? (3) If Chambers of Commerce are to be allowed the same privilege, on what grounds can other influential commercial or public bodies be denied that right? (4) How can Government be induced to confer a similar privilege upon native or other public associations whose constitution depends mainly upon the willingness or otherwise, or the ability or non-ability of people to pay the requisite yearly subscription? (5) Is the privilege which it is proposed confer upon universities to be confined to fellows only or extended also to graduates and to the educated professional classes in the mofussil? (6) How are the commercial, municipal, university and other public bodies to exercise their franchise of election—directly or through the medium of an electoral college? (7) How are sowkars, shettias, zemindars, inamdars, sirdars and pensioned officers, quite capable of exercising the franchise, but who are not members of any municipal, commercial, or public body or association, or the landed and agricultural interests, to make their voice effectually heard? (8) Chambers of commerce and universities are already represented, unlike other public bodies, in the presidency city municipalities, and is it just to other large and important interests that they should be allowed to exercise a disturbing influence upon the composition of the enlarged councils through their municipal representatives, especially if they are to enjoy the privilege of a separate and distinct representation for themselves? (6) In the election of members, is the principle of territorial representation to be applied? If so, in what proportion are they to be allotted to the provinces of Gujarat, Sindh, the Konkan, the Deccan, and Canara? If not, how can a body of voters in Sind, for example, be expected to vote intelligently in favour of rival candidates in Canara or Gujarat? I at once admit that in the existing social and political condition of this country, it is nearly an impossible feat to construct a thoroughly logical and unexceptionable scheme for the improvement of our Councils, as is postulated in the above questions. I am, therefore, ready to admit, further, that the principle of reasonable compromise ought to be the basis of our political demands. But I am not prepared to hold that in arriving at such a compromise, the difficulties I have referred to can be put aside with a light heart or without bestowing patient consideration on the subject with a view to meet them as far as possible. The Madras scheme disposes of most of the questions I have urged, and, besides, secures a measure of popular representation which is in its essence free from Government interference. But what I object to most in it is the illogical and cumbrous method for the election of members on the Viceregal Council through the intervention of electoral colleges. This defect, however, can be easily remedied by modifying the scheme in the light of the amendment proposed by Prof. Tilak, but which was, in my judgment, unwisely rejected by the Fifth Congress. Another fatal objection to the scheme is that with such property and educational qualifications as have been laid down, the composition of the electoral bodies in question cannot be determined beforehand with a view to assure ourselves how far such bodies can be safely trusted to discharge their functions in a reliable and satisfactory manner. At least with the statistical information at my disposal, I have been unable to answer the question as to how far the electorates under the rival schemes would coincide with or differ from each other. Nor have my friends whom I have consulted been able to enlighten me on the subject. The idea of electoral colleges usually is associated with republican forms of government, and this feature of the Madras scheme is likely to alarm people ignorant of the real nature of the demands of the Congress, which only asks for a partial recognition of the elective principle, and not for a representative form of government in its usually accepted sense in Europe or America. This is, perhaps, not a very serious objection. There are other minor objections which it is not necessary to discuss here in this already lengthy communication.

I see some influential native journals expressing their conviction that, provided the principle of election is granted, the mode of election is of secondary importance. I confess I cannot accept this view. I think India is bound to have her councils improved and enlarged on a partially elective basis within the course of the next five or ten years. But thoughtful students of history will agree with me in my view that if the elective councils are not to be allowed to degenerate into sham councils, like the existing ones, a scheme has yet to be formulated which shall neither be too wide or extravagant in its scope, nor too narrow and indefinite so as to create countless inequalities and needless irritation by the creation of invidious distinction and by ignoring influential interests. From my examination of the two rival schemes referred to above, it will be seen that I disapprove of both as they stand. The advocates of the Bombay scheme throw the entire responsibility of working it out upon Government. This is, in my opinion, hardly just, and if they wish to make their voice heard, it is necessary that they should formulate their proposals in such wise as will convince others that it will smoothly work to the satisfaction of all interests. I have also indicated on what lines both the schemes can be remodelled, and I earnestly hope that this year's Congress will once more address itself to this all-important subject, and accept a reasonable compromise which will meet, as far as possible, the views of all the friendly critics of the Congress programme, like Sir Richard Garth and Sir William Hunter.

N. V. G.

July 15.

THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The *Lancet* of the 21st June says:—In presenting to our readers this week a selection of tracings from those obtained by the Second Hyderabad Commission, we think it may be well to bring shortly again to their notice the facts about this Commission. Its object was an essentially practical one, and could not be better defined than in the words of his Highness the Nizam himself, "to save people's lives." This object Surgeon-Major Lawrie hoped to attain by showing experimentally what he, in common with his teacher Syme and many others, had found clinically, that attention to the respiration was the safeguard against death during chloroform anæsthesia. At his suggestion, the First Hyderabad Commission was appointed by the Nizam's Government, but the results were so different from those obtained by many other experimenters that we hesitated to accept them when they were forwarded to us. At Dr. Lawries' instance a Second Commission was appointed, and the Nizam generously forwarded to us £1,000, with the request that the *Lancet* would nominate an expert to assist in the investigation, and Dr. Lauder Brunton kindly acceded to our request to act as our representative. To take up the whole general action of anæsthetics, although interesting, would have occupied more time than the Commission had had at its disposal, and consequently it restricted its experiments to those having a direct practical bearing.

In a subject of such vital interest as the mode of action of anæsthetics it is important that no conclusion should be accepted without the most thorough criticism, and it is with the view of enabling our readers to draw their own conclusions from the experiments of the Second Hyderabad Commission that we present them with a selection from the tracings obtained. Nearly 600 experiments in all were performed by this Commission, about 150 of them being blood-pressure, and each blood-pressure, as a rule, involving three or four tracings or more. Out of the total number of tracings, amounting to 400 or 500, we now select 32 in order to illustrate some of the most important points.

The facts on which the Commission lay most stress are that when chloroform is given to animals by inhalation, in the same way as it is given to patients during operations, the respiration invariably stops before the heart, and if the administration of the anæsthetic be stopped and artificial respiration be begun as soon as natural breathing ceases, life can invariably be restored. The great slowing of the heart's action which has been observed, more especially by the Committee of the British Medical Association, and which has been regarded as due to the action of chloroform, the Hyderabad Commission regard as due to asphyxia, inasmuch as they entirely failed to obtain this tracing by giving chloroform with free admixture of air, but were able to obtain it at will by simple obstruction of the animal's respiration. Moreover, instead of looking at this slowing of the heart's action as a cause of danger, the Commission regard it rather as a means of safety, preventing the anæsthetic from being carried too rapidly from the lungs to the nerve centres. From the observations made by the Commission there seems to be little doubt that while chloroform given with a free supply of air by inhalation does not paralyse the heart directly, yet that asphyxia with chloroform is very dangerous, and generally causes the heart to stop, much more quickly than asphyxia alone would do, although to this rule there may be exceptions.

The influence of shock was very fully tested by the Commission, as will be seen from experiments 79 and 185. It was found to be very much less than what might have been expected. These experiments are no doubt open to the objection that the operations intended to produce shock were not performed at the time when sudden death from shock is said to be most likely to occur—viz., at the very beginning of the operation before any anæsthetic had been given at all, but were done after the animal had first of all been thoroughly anæsthetised, and had only partially recovered from the anæsthesia. Of this objection the Commission took full cognisance, but decided not to perform operations before anæsthetics had been given, because animals are less liable to shock than man on account of their lower mental development, and the chance of obtaining evidence of shock seemed too small to justify the infliction of the pain which would necessarily have been entailed by operating without chloroform.

In the *Lancet* of Sept. 21st, 1889, we indicated that difference of temperature might have something to do with the varying results obtained at Hyderabad and elsewhere, and the Commission consequently noted the temperature of the room as well as of the animal in most of their experiments. The effect of chloroform upon animals with a fatty heart was ascertained by administering phosphorus to the animals previously, so that their organs became fatty; but, as will be seen from experiment 79, the effect was less marked than might have been anticipated.

The lamentable case of death from the combined influence of nitrous oxide and tight-lacing which occurred in Edinburgh last autumn shortly before the Second Hyderabad Commission began their work induced them to test the effect of tight-lacing in monkeys subjected to the action of chloroform. It will be seen that death occurred rapidly. No doubt this might readily have been anticipated, and the Commission no doubt would not have tried the experiment had not the death of the unfortunate lady shortly before shown that the danger of tight-lacing when taking an anæsthetic was not sufficiently appreciated. These experiments of the Commission have caused much remark by many of our lay contemporaries, who did not seem to understand that their object had nothing to do with tight-lacing in general, but simply with tight-lacing as affecting the action of anæsthetics.

As we have already pointed out, a question of such importance is not likely to be finally settled either by clinical observation alone or experiment upon animals alone; the two must be combined.

The experiments of the Second Hyderabad Commission have supplied us with a mass of experimental data such as has never been obtained before, and is not likely to be obtained again, at least for many years; but in order to have this supplemented from the clinical side, we issued with the *Lancet* of March 15th a form of inquiry regarding deaths from anæsthetics, which we trust that our readers will fill up and return as soon as possible, and that they will also aid us in our work by obtaining answers from as many trustworthy persons as they can.

By combining the experimental and clinical data we trust that we shall be able to set finally at test the vexed question of how death occurs during anæsthesia, and thus "to save people's lives," as the object of the Commission was expressed by the enlightened ruler to whose generosity, backed by the public spirit of his ministers, we owe the establishment of the Hyderabad Commissions.

The tracing which we have reproduced were taken by connecting the carotid artery of the animal with a mercurial manometer, the float of which ascended and descended with every rise or fall in the arterial pressure, and traced upon the slowly revolving cylinder blackened with soot the variations of the pressure upon the arterial system. As the revolutions of the cylinder were too slow to allow of the individual pulse beats being seen, a second cylinder was employed which revolved at a speed nearly ten times as great as the first; by using a wide tube, either limb of which could be shut off or opened at leisure, both manometers could either be put into communication at once with the artery, or a single one could be connected at a time.

The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of two officers, one native officer and ten non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, from Deesa to Lucknow, for a course of equitation drill with the 17th Lancers, on the understanding that the regiment will bear the expense.

The 5th and 42nd Field Batteries of Artillery, under orders from the Bombay Presidency to St. Thomas' Mount, and the 20th and 59th Field Batteries, under orders from the latter station for Bombay, will be concentrated at Secunderabad for exercise, and will be moved by rail between Secunderabad and Madras, and Madras and Secunderabad, respectively.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 5th July, arrived in harbour at midnight on Saturday The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Lt W E Brett
Mr Matheson
Lt H C Wooldrige
Mr R C Blow
Mr P Shorrock
Mr and Mrs Liebschwager
Surg J J Falrey
Mr H Wray
Mrs Dallison and child
Surg S F P Kerrett
Lt L S Dunbar

From Brindisi.

Mr Gatherer
Mr Keuch
Mr A C Stewart
Mr E A Castle-Stuart Stuart
Mr Edgill
Maj H Murray Graham
Mr M L Dawes
Col I de B Lynch
Mr G R Bates
Mr L R Hodson

From Venice.

Mr Corsi
Mr D A Campbell

From Ismailia.—Mr A G Reid

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, July 5.

This week in Parliament has been one of comparative quiet. In the House of Lords on Monday, the Prime Minister, in reply to Lord Rosebery, made a statement with respect to Heligoland, the purport of which was that her Majesty's Government had done everything in their power to ascertain the wishes of the people of the island before entering upon negotiations with Germany, and that the German Government would do all that was possible under the Convention to protect the rights of the people. Lord Salisbury promised that as soon as the Convention was signed, it would be laid before Parliament. In the House of Commons, the First Lord of the Treasury moved on Friday week the appointment of a Committee of twenty-one members to consider the proposal to amend the procedure of the House by providing that bills partly considered in one session of Parliament may be taken up at the point reached during the following session of the same Parliament. The Committee has since met, and has appointed Mr. Goschen Chairman. The English Police Superannuation Bill was read a second time in the Commons on Friday week. On Monday the Commons reached the Committee stage of the West Australian Constitution Bill as recommitted, but progress was extremely slow, owing chiefly to the number and length of speeches by Sir George Campbell. It was not until Tuesday night that the bill passed through Committee and was reported to the House. On Tuesday the Government bill for the superannuation of the Scottish police, which was entrusted to the Lord Advocate was read a second time, and a long discussion arose on the Lord Advocate's proposal to refer it to a Select Committee. The Directors' Liability Bill was discussed on the motion for the third reading. Mr J. Maclean moved the rejection of the measure, but on a vote the House resolved, by a majority of 224 to 50, to read the bill a third time. On Thursday, the First Lord of the Treasury, who had been expected to make a statement of the Government's intentions respecting public business, intimated that he must defer making such a statement until such time as the Procedure Committee had reported. In the House of Lords, on Thursday, there was an interesting reference to pauper immigration, arising out of a question to Lord Dunraven, to which Lord Balfour of Burleigh replied on behalf of the Board of Trade.

The Select Committee on the Business of the House of Commons had another sitting on Thursday, which was occupied with the discussion of an amendment moved by Mr. Gladstone, practically declaring that there was no necessity for dealing with the subject in the manner proposed by the Government.

Mr. A. J. Balfour was the leading speaker at a great Unionist meeting at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. He devoted his speech mainly to a review of the position of the Government in regard to Parliamentary affairs. After defending the proposals of the Government in these clauses, and prophesying that the defeat of the clauses would prevent temperance legislation for many years, he remarked on the party character of much of the opposition, and drew attention to the work that the Government had actually accomplished as contrasted with the introduction of their licensing proposals and their failure to pass them. Mr. Goschen, in a short speech, also dealt with the present excitement, and expressed his belief that they had not lost the confidence of their supporters.

The president of the Irish National League of America has received another "urgent" cablegram from Mr Parnell, in which he states once more that he and his colleagues of the Parliamentary party are unanimously of opinion that it will be useless to hold a Convention of the League in the United States this year.

Mr William Crawford, the Gladstonian and Labour Parliamentary representative for Mid-Durham, died somewhat unexpectedly on Tuesday.

Mr H. M. Stanley's eagerly-looked-for new book, "In Darkest Africa," was issued last Saturday.

Sargeant Palmer, who some time ago related an extraordinary story of an occurrence during the fight at Tel-el-Kebir, has replied to a number of those who criticised and challenged his assertions in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*. He maintains that his former statements were true.

A case of a most remarkable character was tried in Dublin during the week before Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. The defendant was a well-known medical man, who had been victimised by a worthless woman, whose career as an adventuress is of the most remarkable character.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Emigration and Colonisation, presided over by Sir James Fergusson, held a sitting in London on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. Mr. John Murdoch and Mr. Alex Mackenzie, Inverness, were examined.

The person who is supposed to have stolen the Duke of Edinburgh's jewels from the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, on the day of the opening of the International Exhibition, has been arrested in London.

An international conference on the subject of the capture and sale of immature fish, at which representatives from various European countries were present, was opened on Tuesday in London.

The lending department of the Edinburgh Public Library was opened on Tuesday for the first time.

Rioting of a rather serious character took place on Tuesday at Leeds in connection with the lock-out of gas-stokers. The town was in total darkness at night. The military were called out on Wednesday.

Lord Reay was on Wednesday night entertained to a banquet in London on his return to this country.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Milngavie, Strathendrick, and Port of Monteith Railway Bill met again on Wednesday. After counsel had been heard the Chairman announced that the Committee had come to the decision that the preamble of the bill was not proved.

A Blue-book has been issued containing dispatches and other official documents dealing with the Newfoundland fisheries question. On the 29th May the Marquis of Salisbury wrote to M. Waddington that British naval officers had instructions to do all in their power for the protection of French rights as recognised by her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government felt that there was nothing unreasonable in expecting that, under those circumstances, French officers would abstain from attempts to exercise authority over Britsh subjects within British territorial jurisdiction, and according to general international usage, would appeal to British officers in cases where the treaty obligations of Great Britain were involved.

A Chicago telegram states that ninety cases of fatal prostration, arising from the intense heat prevailing, have occurred in that city.

A serious affray between Mussulmans and Armenians has occurred in Erzeroum, in which several lives have been lost and many persons have been wounded. Tranquillity has been restored by the authorities.

Major Panitza, the leader of the Bulgarian conspirators, was shot last Saturday, in accordance with the death sentence pronounced against him. He tied the bandage round his eyes with his own hands, and just before the order to fire was given he cried with a loud voice, "Long live Bulgaria." The body was handed over to his widow for interment.

The semi-official journal of St. Petersburg, commenting on the shooting of Major Panitza, while Prince Ferdinand was absent from Bulgaria, renouncing his right of pardon, says:—"The Prince, by thus acting, proved that he not only does not reign, but does not even govern in Bulgaria, while M. Stambuloff is both ruler and regent." In diplomatic circles in Belgrade it is reported that Prince Ferdinand's departure from Bulgaria is connected with an impending declaration of the independence of the principality.

The census of the United States just concluded shows that the population of the States now amounts to sixty-four millions five hundred thousand. This gives an increase of fourteen millions compared with the census taken ten years ago.

Prince von Bismarck is now said to have declared that his pen would never have signed the Anglo-German agreement.

Eyraud since his return to Paris has confessed to the murder of M. Gouffe.

Obituary.—J. C. Williams, Esq., late B.S.C.; Gen S. B. Faddy, B. Inf.; Col J. V. Hunt, C.B., B.S.C.; Lord Carnarvon; Lord Magheramorne; Gen. de Sausmarez; Sir Aubrey Paul; Prof. Glasgow, D.D.; Lieut Col. the Hon. H. Cole; Mr. W. Crawford, M.P.; Mr Francis Bennoch; Mr. R. Leeds; Mr. D. Spence; Mr. J. Page; M. Antonie de Salome.

THE ARMY AND THE WAR OFFICE.

SCHEMES OF REFORM AND RE-ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Stanhope's statement in Committee of the House of Commons on the 4th inst. on the Army Estimates contained several important announcements. The Government have not gone so far—at any rate, not yet—as Lord Hartington's Committee or the Minory Report of Lord Randolph Churchill recommended, for they have not yet screwed their resolution up to the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, on which so much of the Committee's recommendations depends But they have, as will be seen from the extracts given below, adopted some of those recommendations.

A MILITARY AND NAVAL COUNCIL.

There is (he said) a proposal in the preliminary report that there should be established a military council for the purpose of considering questions affecting the War Office and the Admiralty. The report of the Commission saw that the council should be summoned from time to time "to consider and authoritatively decide upon unsettled questions between the two departments, or any matters of joint naval and military policy, which in the opinion of the heads of the Services required discussion and decision. It would be essential to the usefulness of such a council and to the interests of the country that the proceedings and decisions should be duly recorded, instances having occurred in which Cabinet decisions have been differently understood by the two departments." Now, the criticism which I have to offer on the part of the Government upon that proposal is this—we do not think that it covers ground enough. (Hear, hear.) We think that questions affecting the army and the navy also in many respects affect the Colonial Office, the Indian Office, and sometimes even the Foreign Office—(hear, hear)—and the Government think, therefore, that any scheme that might be adopted dealing with these matters will be essentially incomplete if it do not take into consideration the wants and wishes of those two great departments. (Cheers.) Having, therefore, taken into consideration the recommendations of the noble lord and his colleagues, and bearing in mind that criticism which I have mentioned to the Committee, we think that a naval and military council might be formed within the Cabinet under the presidency of the Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) I do not at the present moment desire to lay down any basis limiting either the functions or the constitution of the Committee, but we think it is essential for the naval and military policy of the country being conducted in relation to and in concord with the other great departments to which I have alluded that such a committee should in some form or another be constituted. (Cheers.) We agree also with the recommendation of the Commission that the resolutions of that committee should be formally recorded. We think they should be submitted to the Government for approval, and that after they receive the approval of the Cabinet they should be recorded not only for the benefit of all the departments concerned, but also for the benefit of our successors in office. I hope that before long such a council will be established. (Cheers.)

A PERMANENT WAR OFFICE COUNCIL.

Paragraph 100 recommends the establishment of a permanent War Office council, under the presidency of the Secretary of State, and the object to be attained is "securing unity of administration and strengthening the consultative element in the War Office." We are of opinion that in future there should be a formal War Office council meeting under the presidency of the Secretary of State, not in any way derogating from or depriving him of complete and sole responsibility for all that goes on within the walls of the War Office, but nevertheless, assisting him in a more formal manner than hitherto in arriving at decisions of primary importance to the country. We have said that that council should be composed of civil and military officers, and we have taken steps to provide for freedom of discussion in the council, and for recording the decisions at which it may arrive.

A PROMOTION BOARD.

Closely connected with this is the question of the establishment of a promotion board. (Hear.) The question of promotion, especially to the higher ranks of the army, acquires very great importance from the fact that promotion by seniority to the higher ranks will be abolished, and that selection becomes the rule for the rank of colonel and also of general. We take this opportunity of securing that the promotion to the higher ranks, which, I believe, for the most part in times past has been satisfactory, shall be not only satisfactory in itself, but shall recommend itself to the general opinion of the Army. (Hear, hear.) We think that can best be done by the establishment of a promotion board connected with the War Office, which shall recommend to the heads of the department men who ought to be selected for promotion to the higher grades. In this way we believe that a better choice would be made than has hitherto been the case.

THE OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I now come to the much larger and graver question —the great crucial question—which I may sum up by saying that we mean the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army. I do not think I can better state what I want to say than by quoting from the report of the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission, while acknowledging to the full the services rendered by the present Commander-in-Chief, go on to recommend that when a vacancy occurs certain great changes should take place. The recommendations of the Committee are to the effect that the office of Commander-in-Chief as it at present exists should be abolished, and that there should be established a Chief of the Staff who should be responsible to the Secretary of State, and who would promote unity of administration at the War Office. I say again that these are very far-reaching recommendations indeed. They affect almost every branch of military administration, and they raise questions as complicated and varied as any Government has ever had to face. They have engaged, and are engaging, the most serious attention of the Government. We feel that it is not a question to be disposed of offhand, nor without the fullest investigation and consideration, and, while we are fully aware that no decision of ours upon this great question can bind any successors of ours who may happen to be in office at the time when the vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief occurs, we reserve to ourselves the right to pronounce a definite opinion upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission. I desire, on the part of the Government, to express our concurrence in the terms of the paragraph in which the Royal Commission state their views as to his Royal Highness.

LORD WOLSELEY, SIR F. ROBERTS, AND SIR REDVERS BULLER.

While I have no desire to express a final decision upon the main principle, we think that there is no reason why, at the present time, we should not fill up the office of adjutant-general, which is shortly about to become vacant. I have seen it stated in some of the newspapers that Lord Wolseley was retiring because of personal difference with myself. I am very glad to say, in spite of the newspaper paragraphs, that my relations have been always uniformly of an extremely friendly character with Lord Wolseley. He is retiring from the War Office now, having exceeded the term of office for which he was appointed. He will retire on the 1st of October next, and I cannot allow that to pass without saying that I think he may rest satisfied that the work he has done for the War Office during the seven years that he has been connected with it as Adjutant-General will undoubtedly leave a permanent mark. He may be perfectly satisfied the foundation has been laid of an organization which I believe will be satisfactory, and likely to remain a permanent organization of the War Office and of the Army. (Cheers.) We have also had to consider his successor. (Hear, hear.) Our desire, the feeling of responsibility leads us to say that two conditions ought to be fulfilled—first, that we ought to have the strongest man that it was possible to draw from the ranks of the army, and second, that we ought to have a man not only acceptable to ourselves, and to me personally, but also acceptable to the army generally. Of course, there is a name which naturally springs to the minds of a good many of us—I mean the name of Sir Frederick Roberts. (Cheers.) It is the desire of the Government that the great services of Sir Frederick Roberts should be utilized in the best way, and in a manner which will result in the greatest advantage to the public service; and I am quite certain, speaking as I do at a great distance from Sir F. Roberts, that if he were here to-night he would cordially share that opinion. He has never been desirous of pushing any claim. (Cheers.) He has always been desirous of trying to serve his country in that post in which he finds himself, and after very careful consideration of the whole position of affairs the Government has come to the conclusion that in the excellent work which Sir Frederick Roberts has done and is doing in India he ought not to be disturbed or interrupted. (Hear, hear.) We have, therefore, with his consent—(hear, hear)—decided that he is to remain in India for the next two years. (Cheers.) The successor, therefore, of Lord Wolseley will be Sir Redvers Buller. (Hear, hear.) I think that in choosing him for this important post we are choosing a man who, as far as we can judge, will deserve and obtain the confidence of the army. (Cheers.)

MR. STANLEY'S "IN DARKEST AFRICA."

Mr. Stanley's long-expected book was simultaneously published on the 20th ult. in eight languages. The work of preparing the English edition has been no light one. Mr. Marston states that the paper used for the various English editions alone weighed 65 tons, and that if it were spread out in sheets it would almost stretch from the Congo to Zanzibar. The printing and binding of the book have occupied 7,000 people for four months. Stanley wrote it in exactly 50 days, and at the rate—without a single break—of 20 large pages of manuscript a day. The *edition de luxe*, which contains a few special etchings and the author's autograph, though published at the almost prohibitive price of £10 10s. was sold out six weeks in advance of publication, and is now at a handsome premium. Sixteen thousand copies, we believe, of the two-guinea English edition are already sold, and there seems every probability of a much greater demand within the next few weeks. The book extends to between 900 and 1000 pages, and contains a number of important maps. There are between 30 and 40 full-page illustrations, between 60 and 70 half-page, and nearly 50 vignettes, besides a number of curious "text maps," prepared at the instance of the Khedive by the authorities of the Royal Library, Cairo. Though much of the story Mr. Stanley has to tell has been forestalled by his lectures and letters, there is much that is new both in the way of description and incident. We learn for the first time, for example, that the choice of route was due not so much to Stanley's preference for the west coast route, but to the direct command of the King of the Belgians, whose Minister wrote:—"The King has suggested this road merely so as to lend your services to the expedition, which it would be impossible for him to do were the expedition to proceed by the eastern coast. According to your estimate, the expedition proceeding by the eastern coast would occupy about eighteen months. His Majesty considers that he would be failing in his duty towards the State were he to deprive it of your services, especially as the latter will be certainly needed before the expiration of this lapse of time." The main outlines of the story are so well known that it is useless to go over them again, and a few extracts will best show the character of the book.

HIS OFFICERS.

Stanley gives this account of the men who accompanied him into Africa:—

Jephson exhibited a marvellous vigour. He was in many things an exact duplicate of myself in my younger days, before years and hundreds of fevers had cooled my burning blood. He is exactly of my own height, build and weight and temperament. He is sanguine, confident, and loves hard work. He is simply indefatigable, and whether it is slushy mire or a muddy creek, in he enters without hesitation, up to his knees waist, neck or overhead, it is all the same. A sybarite, dainty and fastidious in civilisation, a traveller and labourer in Africa he requires to be restrained and counselled for his own sake. Now these young men, Stairs, Nelson and Parke are very much in the same way. Stairs is the military officer, alert, intelligent, who understands a hint, a cut intimation, grasps an idea firmly, and realises it to perfection. Nelson is a centurian as of old Roman times, he can execute because it is the will of his chief; he does not stay to ask the reason why, he only understands it to be a necessity, and his great vigour, strength, resolution, plain, good sense is at my disposal, to act, suffer, or die; and Parke, noble, gentle soul, so tender and devoted, so patient, so sweeet in mood and brave in temper, always enduring and effusing comfort as he moves through our atmosphere of suffering and pain. No four men ever entered Africa with such qualities as these. No leader ever had cause to blaze his stars as I.

THE PLUNGE INTO THE FOREST.

"Which is the way, guide?" asked Stanley, as the column halted at the last of the villages, this running towards the sunrise. "How many hours to the next village?" "God alone knows. I know not one village or country beyond here! Not one; how should I?" This amounted to what the wisest of us knew. Well, then, set on in the name of God—and God be ever with us—cling to any track that leads by the river until we find a road." "Bismallah," echoed the pioneers, the Nubian trumpets blew the signal to move on, and shortly the head of the column disappeared into the thick bush beyond the utmost bounds of the clearings of Yambuya.

A STORM IN THE FOREST.

We had just emerged out of this baneful stretch of marshy ground, intersected by lazy creeks and shallow pools, when the forest became suddenly darkened, so dark that I could scarcely read the compass; and a distant murmur, increasing into loud soughing and wrestling and tossing of branches, and groaning of mighty trees, warned us of the approach of a tempest. As the ground round about us was most uninviting, we had to press on through the increasing gloom, and then as the rain began to drip we commenced to form a camp. The tents were hastily pitched over the short scrubby bush, while bill-hooks crashed and axes rang, clearing a space for the camp. The rain was cold and dripped heavily, and every drop, large as a dollar on their cotton clothes, sent a silver through the men. The thunder roared above, the lightning flashed a vivid light of fire through the darkness, and still the weary, hungry caravan file in until nine o'clock. The rain was so heavy that fires could not be lit, and until three in the morning we sat huddled and crouching amid the cold, damp, and reeking exhalations and minute spray. Then bonfires were kindled, and around these scores of flaming pyramids the people sat to be warmed into hilarious animation, to roast the bitter manioc, and to still the gnawing pain of their stomachs.

A STRANGE COUPLE.

"We had not been long at Ayalitko before a couple of pigmies were brought to me. What relation the pair were to one another is not known. The man was young, probably about twenty-one. Mr. Lorry measured tha man, who was four feet high, the length of the leg being 22 inches, the arm to the tip of the finger 19¾ inches." The author goes on—"This was the first full-grown man we had seen. His colour was coppery, the hair over the body was almost furry, being nearly half an inch in length; his headdress was a bonnet of a priestly form, decorated with a bunch of parrot feathers. It was either a gift or had been stolen. A broad strip of black cloth covered his nakedness; his hands were very delicate and attracted attention by their appearance. He had evidently been employed in peeling plantains. Not even a London editor could guess the feelings with which we regarded this mannikin from the solitudes of the vast Central African forest. To me he was far more venerable than the memnoniam of Thebes. That little body of his represented the oldest types of primeval man descended from the outcasts of the earliest ages, the Ishmaels of the primitive race, for ever shunning the haunts of the workers, deprived of the joy and delights of the home hearth, eternally exiled by their vice to live the life of human beasts in morass, and fen, and jungle wild.

FIRST NEWS OF EMIN.

They answered eagerly, "About two moons after you passed us—when you came from the Nyanza—a white man called "Malleju," or the "Bearded One," reached Katonza's in a big canoe, all of iron. Mother! however could she float; and in the middle of it there rose a tall black tree, and out of it came smoke and sparks of fire, and there were many many strange people abroad, and there were goats running about as in a village square, and fowls in boxes with bars, and we heard the cocks crow as merrily as they do among our millet. 'Malleju,' with a deep, deep voice, asked about you—his brother? What Katonza said to him we do not know; but Malleju went away in the big iron canoe, which sent as much smoke up into the air as though she was on fire. Have no doubt you will find him soon: Mazamboni shall send his runners to the lake, and by to-morrow's sunset Katonza shall be told of the arrival of Malleju's brother." This was the first news we had heard of Emin Pasha.

THE MEETING.

"At eight o'clock, amid great rejoicing, and after repeated salutes from rifles, Emin Pasha himself walked into camp, accompanied by Captain Casati and Mr. Jephson, and one of the Pasha's officers. I shook hands with all, and asked which was Emin Pasha. Then one rather small slight figure wearing glasses arrested my attention by saying in excellent English, 'I owe you a thousand thanks, Mr Stanley; I really do not know how to express my thanks to you.' 'Ah, you are Emin Pasha. Do not mention thanks, but come in and sit down. It is so dark out here we cannot see one another.

"At the door of the tent we sat, and a wax candle threw light upon the scene. I expected to see a tall thin, military-looking figure, in faded Egyptian uniform; but instead of it I saw a small, spare figure, in a well-kept fez and a clean suit of snowy cotton drilling, well-irone and of perfect fit. A dark grizzled beard bordered a face of a Magyar cast, though a pair of spectacles lent it somewhat an Italian or Spanish appearance. There was not a trace on it of ill-health or anxiety; it rather indicated good condition of body and peace of mind. Captain Casati, on the other hand, though younger in years, looked gaunt, careworn, anxious, and aged. He likewise was dressed in clean cotton, with an Egyptian fez for a head-covering.

"Brief summaries of our incidents of travel, events in Europe, occurrences in the Equatorial Provinces, and matters personal occupied the best part of two hours, after which, to terminate the happy meeting five half-pint bottles of champagne—a present from my friend Greshoff, of Stanley Pool—were uncorked and duly drunk to the continued good healths of Emin Pasha and Captain Casati."

EMIN'S CHARACTER.

What is herein related about Emin Pasha, need not, I hope, be taken as derogating the slightest from the high conception of our ideal. If the reality differs somewhat from it, no fault can be attributed to Emin. While his people were faithful, he was equal to the ideal; when his soldiers revolted, his usefulness as a Governor ceased, just as the cabinetmaker with tools may turn out finished woodwork, but without them can do nothing. If the Pasha was not of such gigantic stature as we supposed him to be, he certainly cannot be held responsible for that, any more than he can be held accountable for his unmilitary appearance. . . . Later observations proved the truth of the remark made by Mr Jephson when he said, "Sentiment is the Pasha's worst enemy; nothing keeps Emin here but Emin himself."

PLAIN LANGUAGE TO EMIN.

When Emin came to apologise for certain intemperate words he had used, Mr. Stanley seized the opportunity of giving him a little lecture upon the mode of conduct becoming a Pasha and a gentleman. "I frankly accept your apology, Pasha," I said, "but I do hope that from here to the coast you will allow us to remember that you are still the Governor of the Equatorial Province, and not a vain spoiled child. We can but grieve to see you exhibiting childish pettishness, while we cannot forget that you are he for whom we were all ready to fling away our lives at a moment's notice. The method of showing resentment for imaginary offences which we see in vogue with you and Casati is new to us. We do not understand why every little misunderstanding should be followed by suspension of intercourse. We have been in the habit of expressing frankly our opinions, but never above a minute nourishing resentment and brooding over fancied wrongs. If you could bear this in mind you would be convinced that this forced seclusion in your tent cannot appear otherwise than absurd and infantile to us." "Ah, Mr Stanley, I am sorry I ever came on with you, and, if you will allow me, on reaching Mr. Mackay's I will ask you to let me remain with him," said he. But the Pasha's conduct at Bagamoyo, from the moment he entered the German Hospital, will not even permit me the privilege of exhibiting him in such an amiable light. The ungrateful treatment which the poor boy Sali received; the making of my letters common property among the German officers, all of which were urging him to have regard for his own good name and fair reputation; the strange ingratitude shown to Dr Parke, who ought not to have an enemy in the wide world; the sudden and inexplicable cessation of intercourse with any member of our Expedition, renders it necessary that we should not close this book without reference to these things.

A DOXOLOGY.

The last words of the book are as follows:—Now let me for a moment speak proudly. Knowing what my companions and I know, we have this certain satisfaction, that let envy, malice, and jealousy provoke men to say what they will, the acutest cross-examination of witnesses in a Court of Justice would elicit nothing more, so far as we are concered, than a fuller recognition and higher appreciation of the sacrifice and earnestness of the endeavour which we freely and gratuitously gave to assist Emin Pasha and Captain Casati. Good night, oh! my companions! May honours such as you deserve be showered upon you. To the warm hearts of your countrymen I consign you. Should one doubt be thrown upon your manhood, or upon your loyalty or honour, within these pages the record of your faithfulness during a period which I doubt will ever be excelled for its gloom and hopelessness, will be found to show with what noble fortitude you bore all. Good night, Stairs, Jephson, Nelson, Parke, and you, Bonny, a long good night to you all!

You who never turned your backs,
But marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
Wrong would triumph,
Held we fail to rise, are baffled to
Fight better,
Sleep to wake,
No, at noonday, in the bustle of
Man's work-time
Greet the Unseen with a cheer!
Bid them forward, breast and back, as
Either should be.
"Strive and thrive!" cry, "speed, fight
On, for ever,
There as here."

The thanks be to God for ever and ever—Amen.

A LAKE WHICH NO WHITE MAN HAS SEEN.

The Congo-Commercial Company, who have already done much to open up the upper river and its affluents, have (says the *Times*) decided to send out a fresh expedition, consisting of seven Europeans, for the purpose of attempting the solution of the remaining problems connected with the remote feeders of the great river. A glance at a map will show that towards the south-east the territories of the Congo Free States are bounded on the east by three lakes—Tanganyika, Moero, and Bangweolo—and dotted from south to north by a series of smaller lakes, among which are those of Lohemba and Upamba. These latter lakes, more or less conjectural, seem to constitute the reservoirs of the Congo. The main stream is formed, so far as is known at present, of three main branches—(1) the Lualaba, which some regard as the principal and which comes from the south-west, forming on the map a chain of lakelets, of which only two have been seen—by Cameron and Reichard; (2) the Luapula, of which the Chambesi is the upper course, and which traverses Lakes Bangweolo and Moero, discovered by Livingstone; (3) the Lukuga, which issues from Lake Tanganyika and flows direct westwards. According to information obtained from natives and Arab traders, these three rivers unite at a common centre, where the waters form a large lake, known as Lanji, which no white traveller has seen. The country of Urua, on the west of Tanganyika, into which the expedition will penetrate, has just been touched by one or two explorers. Among them are Capello and Ivens, Reichard and Arnot, all of whom speak in glowing terms of the fertility of the region, of its salubrity, and its richness in minerals. It lies so high and is so cold sometimes as almost to freeze. The proposed expedition will be under the command of M. Alexandre Delcommune, who has already done good work in exploring some of the Congo tributaries, and who has been seventeen years on the river. He will be accompanied by Lieutenant Hackanson, of the Swedish army, formerly one of the agents of the Congo Free State; Dr. Briart, Lieutenant Santschoff, formerly of the Russian army; Baron Marcel de Roert; M. Norbert Didderich, an engineer; and M. Protsch, M. M. Hackanson, Briart, and Santschoff have already sailed; M. Delcommune leaves on July 6, and M. Didderich on the 3rd. The escort will consist of 150 native soldiers. The expedition will meet at Kiachassa about the middle of September, and, embarking on the steamer Roides Belges will proceed by the Upper Congo and its tributary, the Lomami to the limit of navigation on the latter river, nearly opposite Nyangwe. Thence the expedition will proceed on foot. It will be absent from twelve to eighteen months.

DINNER TO MR. STANLEY.

Mr. Stanley, in the course of his speech, at the dinner given by the publishers of his book, said—I could say a good deal more than I have in that book. However, I have confined myself to the narrative as we swung our way through Africa about those lakes, and through East Africa to rest in Zanzibar; and somehow or other it seems like a dream which has brought us all together to the place from whence we started some five years ago. I have confined myself to the narrative of the march. I might have spun it out to ten volumes. There is many and many an incident that I might have given, but I wanted to keep some plums for the occasion when I should find myself resting in some cottage with a wife and children around me; and I shall then recall some happy occasions or some dismal scenes, and then probably I shall feel it worth my while to record it in another fashion altogether. There is one thing especially I have kept back, and that I have touched but little, and that is on the dismalities of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the east coast. I shall never be able, I feel sure, to give you a true record of the troubles which beset us day and night from the Albert Nyanza to the Indian Ocean. I have touched upon it but very little. They who can read between the lines will be able to see it. But I wish some time to pass by, so that the bitterness and agony of the march may be forgotten, and I can see only the romance of it. I have been scolded frequently since I have returned from Africa in regard to Emin. I wish some years to roll by before all that we might have said could be said with as large an amount of charity as possible. You will find in reading those chapters applying to Emin that you have a strange character for the first time brought before you, and it is probable that there is some rising novelist here who may find it worth his while to study that character a little more. I may say truthfully it is the first character of the sort I have met. At the same time, I know no great harm about Emin, but I will leave him to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* or the recondite editor of the *Times*.

Mr. Stanley on Tuesday (1st inst.) had an interview with the Committee of the Church Missionary Society at their offices, Salisbury Square, London. The large committee-room was crowded with members, nearly 150 being present, and Mr. Stanley was received with enthusiasm. He was addressed by the Rev. E. Wigram, hon. secretary of the Society, and the Rev. Canon Money who has for some years been a leading member of the Africa Sub-committee. Mr. Stanley gave a most interesting account of his communications with Mr. Alexander Mackey and with the Christians of Uganda, and dwelt on the wide field now open to missionary effort and on the importance of the proposed steamer on the Victoria Nyanza. The Mayor of Swansea has received a communication from Mr. Stanley, accepting an invitation to receive the freedom of the borough. He is, however, at present unable to fix a date.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords on Friday, June 27th, the Marquis of Ripon called attention to the officials papers relating to the organisation of the army in India, and especially to the recommendation of successive Governments of India in favour of the abolition of the existing arrangements for the command-in-chief of the Madras and Bombay armies. He said the subject was first gone into in 1879, in the time of Lord Lytton, when an inquiry was made into the whole organisation of the Indian army; and although the minutes showed that there was some difference of opinion among the members of Lord Lytton's Government, there was no doubt whatever of Viceroy's own opinion, because in an able minute he said that under the present system the armies of Madras and Bombay were neither independent armies nor part of one great army in the East, and that all the evils of provincialism were maintained without the advantages of independence. The Government which succeeded, of which he had the honour of being a member, were, in the winter of 1881, expressly directed to take up the report of Lord Lytton's Commission by the then Secretary of State Lord Hartington. They sent no less than fifteen despatches to India Office, and with a single exception, that of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, the Government of India were on the present point, at all events, absolutely unanimous in their recommendations. Sir F. Haines differed from them; but he was succeeded by a man possessing, he thought he might say without question, the largest experience of any living man on military affairs in India—he meant Sir D. Stewart—who cordially concurred in the recommendations of the Government, as did all his other colleagues at that time. Now upon the point to which he was directing attention they also took the same view as had been taken by the Commission of Lord Lytton, and they recommended that the two presidential commanders-in-chief of Madras and Bombay should be abolished, that the Madras and Bombay armies should be commanded by two lieutenant-generals, and that there should be unity of command under the Commander-in-Chief of India. They never proposed for one moment to abolish the separate armies of Madras and Bombay. Lord Lytton using a very pertinent expression, spoke of the armies of India as being in watertight compartments. They never proposed to alter that watertight system. It had been sometimes said that they were advocates of an extreme system of an centralisation. That was altogether a mistake. They did not desire more centralisation. On the contrary, they submitted several proposals in exactly the opposite direction. But the principle upon which they desired to base the reorganisation of the Indian Army was the principal of unity of command and administration in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, but not too close centralisation. The main object of the changes proposed was the increase of efficiency, and they believed that some economy, though not a very large economy, would result from it. The Government of India should always be in a state of preparation for war. It had always been his belief, as well as that of governors of greater experience than himself, that the Indian army should be always in a state to take the field at any moment. But they could not secure that unless they had a sound system of organisation, and they could not have a sound system of organization unless they secure unity of administration. It was a very serious thing to disregard repeated warnings. If Her Majesty's Government had brought in a bill, and had failed to carry it, the responsibility would not be theirs. But when the noble viscount said that this great reform, recommended in such strong language by successive Governments of India, could not be effected simply because the bill could not pass, an argument of that description was fraught with the most serious consequences. He would say that the Government were urgently called upon to take this question into consideration and to deal with it. He urged on them to give effect to the recommendations of successive Governor of India, men who had experience of working the present system in peace and in war, and who were unanimous in saying that it was one which they regarded with the most serious apprehension. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Cross said he was not at all sorry to have heard the speech of the noble Marquis. He was quite aware that this was a matter which had engaged the attention of several Governments of India for a long time past, and that the noble Marquis had taken the same view as Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne. The noble Marquis said that these Governors-General had taken the greatest trouble in considering the question before addressing the Government at home. The despatches which had been sent home went very fully into the matter, and use every possible argument. The noble earl opposite (the Earl of Kimberley) was at the India Office when the noble Marquis addressed the Government on the subject, and he had to draw up the despatch in answer to the pressing demand of the Indian Government. The noble Earl went very fully into the question, but he alleged certain reasons why he was not inclined to accept the decision of the Government of India upon the point. There was no doubt that the military authorities in this country and in India had been very much divided on this subject. Although the noble Marquis, when Viceroy, and his council recommended this reform, yet there was undoubtedly a considerable weight of authority on the other side among military men. Under these circumstances the noble Earl opposite, when Secretary of State for India, in a despatch, expressed the views of the then Government that it would be inexpedient to ask Parliament to legislate. The despatch pointed out that they did not find such a weight of authority in favour of the proposed change as would justify them in recommending to Parliament so fundamental and extensive a change. That Government went out, and when he was appointed Secretary of State he consulted all the military authorities he could find, and among these none were stronger in their opposition to this proposed change than the illustrious Duke the Commander-in-Chief and the late Lord Napier of Magdala. In this state of Military opinion he came to the conclusion that there was little chance of a bill carrying out that change passing through Parliament. Under these circumstances he considered what best could be done. He did not like to delay certain other reforms which were desirable, and he cast about to see whether they could not carry out a substantial amount of the required reforms. Accordingly, certain reforms had been carried out in regard to the military accounts, the commissariat, transport, and military works. He did not desire to express any definite opinion on the subject, of this suggested change, but to the question whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to introduce a bill on the subject, his reply was that this matter, as well as others in regard to military organisation in India, were under consideration. It was peculiarly desirable that if and when they were dealt with there should be some finality about the settlement arrived at. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Kimberley said this was a matter which threw upon the Secretary of State a grave responsibility in its decision, and on succeeding Lord Hartington at the India Office he found that that noble lord had considered the subject, but had arrived at no definite conclusion. He could not agree with his noble friend that there was only one side to this question. (Hear, hear.) It was peculiarly a matter in which different considerations had to be balanced. No doubt, in a European country, where the population was homogeneous, it would certainly be best to have one supreme command, and no independent commands. But the circumstances of India were very peculiar. The present system had grown up under fortuitous circumstances, and had adapted itself to those circumstances. (Hear, hear.) The question was not merely a military one, but in some respects a political one. It was, for instance, desirable, as he had pointed out in one of his despatches, that in unforeseen circumstances the army of each Presidency should be capable of acting vigorously by itself. (Hear.) When Secretary of State he had had the advantage of very excellent military advice from Sir Henry Norman, a very distinguished officer, and he arrived at the result that there was an almost equal division of opinion on this subject. He was very well aware that some very able men were in favour of the change. Sir Donald Stewart was so at that time, and Sir Frederick Roberts was now. It might be that Sir Henry Norman and those who advised him gave, perhaps, too much attention to internal movements; but although he trusted that no great crisis might arise in India, it never could be said that the Government of India might not again have to deal with some circumstances of internal disorder. But there were other considerations which influenced him in his actions, considerations the force of which, he thought, his noble friend fully admitted. There was the very great difference between the populations from which the Madras army was entirely and the Bombay army was partially recruited, and there was also the danger that the central Government, being placed at Calcutta, a great distance both from Bombay and Madras, would not be so completely in touch with the Presidencies as the local Governments would necessarily be. With considerable reluctance and hesitation, therefore, he came to the conclusion that he could not advise the Government to go to Parliament at that time, at all events, with a bill. But how did the matter stand at the present time? Formerly we had practically only to consider internal danger. Unfortunately, now, although affairs happily wore a peaceful aspect, all were obliged to admit that we had on our frontier a great Power with whom we might have some day to deal; and, therefore, the question the Government had to deal with was really the defence of the frontier, and in that respect it was of the utmost importance that the power of administration should be strengthened in the hands of the central Government. To sum the whole matter up, he confessed that in the face of the opinion of four successive Viceroys, covering a period of ten years, an opinion expressed in the most uncompromising manner, he would now have great hesitation before he refused to listen to them. He thought, too, that the recent experience of Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts ought to carry great weight. Therefore, for his part, he could only say that if her Majesty's Government should come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when they could introduce a bill for the purpose of carrying these recommendations into effect, they would have no opposition from him. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Northbrook did not think that the Government should act upon the papers which they had before them, because if they did so it would lead to centralisation, which would give rise to a very serious danger.

The Duke of Cambridge said that he had had an opportunity of hearing the opinions of some of the leading military men who had been in India, and he could endorse the remark of the noble Lord, the Earl of Kimberley, when he said that on military subjects they should not go against the opinions and advice of such authorities as the late Lord Napier and others. He had had numerous and constant conversations with those distinguished officers, who had said that it would be a most ticklish and delicate thing to interfere with the three commands in order to centralise them, and that the change would be so great that they hoped it would not be made. He strongly urged the Government to be most careful in any alterations which they might make in doing away with the two minor commands.

LORD REAY'S RESIGNATION.

On Friday June 27th, Mr. Bryce asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether with reference to the statements made in India and here respecting Lord Reay's offer to resign the office of Governor of Bombay, it was the fact that although Lord Reay did not tender his resignation to the Secretary of State for India he did make a communication to the Viceroy on the subject.

Sir J. Gorst: The statement which was instructed by the Secretary of State to make in this House of May 8, that Lord Reay never tendered his resignation of the governorship of Bombay, was correct, but the Secretary of State has been unofficially informed that Lord Reay, by a secret and confidential telegram, the text of which was not communicated to the Secretary of State, intimated to the Viceroy that he would resign in the event of the Mamlutdars being dismissed; and my noble friend has been further unofficially informed that the Viceroy succeeded in dissuading Lord Reay from tendering his resignation.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

In answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. W. H. Smith on the 27th ultimo said that the India Councils Bill would be brought on the following Monday.

TEA GARDENS IN ASSAM.

On Thursday, July 3, in answer to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst said: The mortality in the tea gardens has been engaging the attention of the Secretary of State and the Government of India ceaselessly for years past, and, as I have on several occasions stated to the House, a special investigation is going on now. In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said: No tea gardens have been closed in Assam since 1884, because in the opinion of the sanitary officers remedial measures, which had been enforced, were more efficacious than closure.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

Mr. W. H. Smith on the 3rd inst. informed Mr. Bradlaugh that it was correct the Maharajah of Kashmir had been required to withdraw for a time from active participation in the government of his State—(Opposition laughter)—not in consequence of allegations of crime, misconduct, or misgovernment, but because a reform urgently required in the interests of the people could not be carried out without that step being taken. No advantage could arise from an inquiry before a committee. Mr. Bradlaugh, in consequence of this answer, obtained the required permission to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to "the taking away by the Government of India from the Maharajah of Kashmir of the government of his State and part of his revenue, whilst refusing to allow any judicial or Parliamentary inquiry into the grounds for such action against a great feudatory Prince." Sir J. Gorst, in resisting the motion, gave some particulars of the misconduct of the Maharajah, justifying the course which had been pursued. He quoted authoritative reports sent home to the effect that so long as the Maharajah remained at the head of the State no reforms could be carried out, for he opposed even those which he himself considered necessary. So gross had been the mismanagement of the Customs revenue collection that while the poorer ryots were unfairly taxed on rice, the richer-men only paid lighter duties on a profitable staple like cotton. There was no desire on the part of the Government to interfere with the rights of the chiefs of India, but there was one right more sacred than even the rights of Oriental despots, and that was the right of the people living under the protection of the military power of Great Britain to a just and upright government. (Ministerial cheers.) Sir R. Temple, who said he was well acquainted with Kashmir, and had enjoyed the acquaintance of the father and grandfather of the deposed Maharajah, repudiated the idea that England had looked with greedy eyes upon this territory.

The House divided—

For the adjournment........................ 88
Against 226
— 138

The motion was accordingly rejected.

BARROW ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Barrow, caused by the resignation of Mr. Caine, took place on Saturday (20th ult.), when the candidates nominated were Mr. H. H. Wainwright (Conservative), Mr. J. A. Duncan (Gladstonian-Liberal), and Mr. W. S. Caine (Independent Liberal). The polling on Wednesday (2nd inst.,) took place in beautiful weather. Mr. Caine used no conveyances of any kind, and contented himself with issuing one poster only—"Walk to the poll and vote for Caine." The result of the election was as follows:—

Duncan (G.L.) 1924
Wainwright (C.)................................ 1862
Caine 1280
Majority of Duncan over Wainwright—132

At the General Election of 1886 the numbers were:—W. S. Caine (U.), 3212; J. S. Ainsworth (G.), 1882—majority, 1330. On returning to his hotel after the declaration of the poll, Mr. Caine sent a letter to the successful candidate, congratulating him upon his return, and expressing his pleasure that at any rate the seat had passed to the son of an old and valued friend, who was connected with Barrow by ties of affectionate remembrance. Speaking to a large crowd assembled in front of the Waverley Hotel, Mr. Caine said he did not feel in front in the least degree discouraged or disheartened by the result of the poll. He had against him a combination of forces of a particularly unusual character. He had not fallen before a single foe. He believed that if Mr. Duncan had not come forward he would, as against Mr. Wainwright, have received the approval of what he had done. If there was any constituency in the country which cared for a perfectly independent Liberal, and chose to ask him to come and represent it, he was ready to to go back to his old work. If not, other work lay before him. He had calls of duty in India, and he should be thankful for the opportunity of leisure. In conclusion he asked them heartily and spontaneously to give three hearty cheers for Mr. James Duncan their present member.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"Autographism," or the rising of the flesh under the trace of a pencil, which we recently described is, it would seem, not confined to human beings. A French artillery officer has drawn attention to the fact, when he was lieutenant of the 7th battery of the 22nd brigade of artillery, stationed at Versailles, from 1871-3, a bay horse of the regiment exhibited an instance of the phenomenon. If a straw were plucked from its litter, and drawn across the flank of the animal, a weal rose on the flesh almost instantly, and followed the track of the straw. The soldiers often amused themselves in producing it. Otherwise there was nothing remarkable about the horse. It had no faults, did its work like the rest, and seemed insensible to the experiments which were made upon it.

A year or two ago it was pointed out by Mr. Elies E. Ries that when an electric current of low tension but of great quantity is passed from the wheels of a locomotive to the rails or the reverse, the grip of the wheel upon the rail is increased, probably by some change in the surface of the metals due to heating. The tractive power of the locomotive can in this way be increased some 25 per cent. The action of the current will, perhaps, be understood better when it is remembered that if a sufficiently strong current be employed the iron wheel can be welded to the rail. Mr. Ries has been making further experiments recently, and finds that it is preferable to use an alternating current and to employ it for that purpose only, instead of, as in electric railways, making the wheel and rail a part of the general circuit of the motive electricity.

The beneficial effect of sulphate of iron or green copperas in fruit growing has been brought before the "Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France" by M. Venteclaye, who has tested its properties in a garden at Argenteuil on very meagre, chalky soil. The fruit trees, despite all his efforts, were not productive, and he conceived the idea of introducing iron into the soil. At first he tried iron water, but it was a troublesome process. Having used sulphate of iron for destroying a fly on some of his apple trees, he observed that these trees were more vigorous than the others, and therefore adopted the following treatment:—Sulphate of iron is dissolved in water, and the solution, highly diluted, is applied to the soil during the month of March, and, if the trees are very poorly, again in July. Since he began this treatment the orchard has much improved.

A new departure in the production of artificial minerals was recently announced by M. Friebel at the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It consists in the reaction of alkalis and alkaline silicates upon mica, under the joint influence of water and a high temperature. The materials to influence each other are confined with water in a strong tube and heated until the internal pressure due to the steam is very great. In this way, which probably imitates one of Nature's own processes, M. Friebel has prepared innumerable crystals of nepheline by the action of potash on brown mica or muscovite. Nepheline had never been produced by an aqueous manipulation before.

Ethylmercaptan, ethylenmercaptan, and other volatile sulphides are known to chemists as possessing a very vile odour, but thioketene is believed to distance all competitors in this respect. Two German chemists, Herren E. Baumann and Fromm, recently formed some of this substance in the course of a research having another object, and in spite of the greatest care the atmosphere became affected over a radius of 800 yards. The storm of protest which it called down upon their heads from their neighbours obliged them to relinquish their experiment.

The volcano of Bogoslov, which rose from the Alaskan Sea about seven years ago, is again in eruption. Advices state that on April 17 and 22 last the sky was filled with ashes, which fell on the town of Illuluik, forty miles to the eastward, and a pillar of smoke and fire sprang from the volcano to a height of four miles, according to the estimate of Professor Davidson, who is attached to the Coast Survey. Captain Everett Smith, of the steam whaler Orca, reports the appearance of four new islets near to the original volcano island. The soundings near Bogoslov are 800 to 900 fathoms.

Recent trials of the Peral submarine boat appear to have given great satisfaction to the Spanish naval authorities. The boat was sunk to a depth of 10 metres, and travelled for an hour and five minutes along the course prescribed by the admiral who directed the operations. She sank and rose at any required speed and discharged a torpedo without being visible.

The melting-point of gold is now determined by the pyrometer of Le Chatelier. It consists of a small thermo-couple composed of platinum and platinum-rhodium contacts, which are exposed to the heat of the cupel or crucible in which the gold is fused. The couple is connected to a dead-beat D'Arsonval galvanometer, and the temperature of the melting point, by exciting a current in the couple, is indicated on the galvanometer.

Every sea-going passenger steamer or emigrant ship must have a proper supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys. At present, however, a good deal of time is lost in attaching these lights to the buoy, and in pricking the canister that contains the inflammable mixture, which blazes up when the sea-water reaches it. It is therefore advisable to find a ready means of discharging the buoy with its canister, for otherwise a person might drown before the buoy reached him. Messrs. Manwell and Glen have introduced a device by which on the half-turn of a handle, occupying a fraction of a second, the buoy and canister are cast adrift. It has been adopted by the Atlantic Transport Line of steamers, and is under the consideration of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Compressed air is likely to be much employed in driving dynamos by means of special air motors. The International Compressed Air Company, working on the Popp system, have obtained a concession for the supply of a district in Paris, and have already an installation of 2,000 horse-power at work. In Germany the firm of August Reidinger and Company, of Augsburg, have also introduced the system, and are to carry out extensive installations in Wurzburg, Bamburg, and other towns.

It has been shown that a good way to purify the air of a room by the production of ozone is to generate sparks from a small electrical machine, and Dr. Otto Fleming, of Philadelphia, has introduced a domestic apparatus for the purpose. Perhaps some of our own instrument makers will take the hint.

The moving sand-dunes of the Golden Gate Park at San Francisco are to be fixed by planting them with sea.bent (*calamagrostis arenaria*) and Bermuda grass (*cynodon dactylon*). The bent is to be utilised on the more exposed slopes and the grass on the sheltered parts of the sand. Experiments have been made which show that the seedlings should be planted in furrows from 2ft. to 2ft. 6in. apart. A bush, the *Leptospermum*, has also proved itself useful for the same purpose.

Mr. A. Haly, Director of the Colombo Museum, has been fairly successful in preserving the delicate and brilliant colours of tropical fishes in a mixture of gum and glycerine. Gum and glycerine are miscible with alcohol in all the necessary proportions for the purpose if care be taken in the manipulation. Molluscs, sea anemones, and jelly-fish are less easily preserved in it. Mr. Haly also finds that sea-water saturated with bichromate of potash is good for hardening jelly-fishes. His experiments are fully detailed in the Ceylon Administration Reports.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Dr. R. H. Mill read a paper in which he calculated from the latest surroundings and the heights of the continents that if the inequalities of the earth's crust were levelled the mean contour of the lithosphere thus produced would be at a depth of 1,700 fathoms under the level of the sea. The contour sounding of 1,700 fathoms is, therefore, in his opinion, that which divides the surface of the globe into two equal spaces, one of the elevation and the other of depression.

Signor Schiaperelli, the well-known Italian astronomer, estimates, from the latest observations, that the period of rotation of the planet Venus is 224·7 days.

It is a well-known fact in biology that bacteria and bacilli absorb aniline and perish by it; hence two German investigators, Herren Stilling and Wertmann, have tested violet aniline (methyl violet) on rabbits and guinea pigs, curing eye disorders due to bacteria. A skin-ulcer on a child was also healed by dropping a little aniline solution on the sore, after the ordinary antiseptics had failed. Eye diseases, and wounds or sores developing suppuration were also sterilised in the same way; and it is thought that certain cases of internal inflammation, such as pleuritis and peritonitis, may not be beyond the reach of the remedy.

According to a statement of Dr. G. M. Dawson, in the Ottawa *Naturalist*, there are nearly a million square miles, or from one-third to one-fourth of the whole Canadian Dominion unexplored, exclusive of the detached Arctic regions.

NOTICES.

LONDON PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS OF RECENT BOOKS.

THE GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON, WITH 500 PICTURES.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, 1889.

A Volume of 900 pages, with nearly 500 Illustrations, price 8s.

The Volume contains a complete Novel "SAINT ILARIO," by F. Marion Crawford, and numerous Short Stories, Poems, and Essays by:—

Stanley J. Weyman.
Elizabeth Balch.
Archibald Forbes.
W. E. Norris.
Arthur Paterson.
K. S. Macquoid.
W. Clark Russell.
A. C. Swinburne.
Grant Allen.
Oscar Wilde.
J. E. Hodgson, R. A.
R. T. Blomfield, M. A.
Charles Dickens, Jnr.
Hon. Lewis Wingfield.
Theodore Child.
Lady Lindsay.
H. Savile Clark.
W. Truscott.
E. E. Prince.
Barbara C. Finch.
Kate Carter.
Dewey Bates.
Louis Davis.
W. Wallis, F. S. A.

And other Writers.

With Pictures by:—
Gerard Dow; John Hoppner, R.A.; Henry Ryland; Sir Joshua Reynolds; A. D. McCormick; C. E. Perugini; W. Padgett; G. Morton; W. B. Gardner; Harlowe; W. J. Hennessey; H. Railton; Hugh Thomson; Zoffany; Romney; G. Scharf; Holbein; M. Johnson; H. Pennington; R. T. Blomfield; T. C. Farrer; Hargery May; G. L. Seymour; J. E. Hodgson, R.A.; Louis Davies; Dewey Bates; H. Oakley.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"The new volume of the 'English Illustrated Magazine', an attractive gift book in its pretty cloth binding of pale green and gold, shows in all respects a constant adherence to the standard of excellence prescribed at its birth. . A bright and varied volume, which is by no means common to magazine literature."

The *Athenæum* says:—"The volume is an excellent bargain. . . The letter-press is all that can be desired."

A NEW VOLUME OF THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE Begins with the OCTOBER Number. Several new changes have been introduced, a Prospectus giving full details may be obtained from any Bookseller. The Magazine is now printed on thicker paper, a new and bolder type being used, and the letter-press is printed across the page.

*** Single Numbers, 6d.; by post. 1d. Yearly Subscription, including Double Number, 6s. 6d.; or if by post, 13s.

MACMILLAN & CO., LONDON.

APPROVED BY THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

VERE FOSTER'S DRAWING COPY-BOOKS.

With instructions and paper to draw on. In 50 Numbers, at Twopence each.

Elementary, 4 Nos.
Objects, 4 Nos.
Plants, 4 Nos.
Ornament, 4 Nos.
Trees, 4 Nos.
Landscape, 4 Nos.
Marine, 4 Nos.
Animals, 10 Nos.
Human Figure, 4 Nos.
Practical Geometry, 3 Nos.
Mechanical Drawing, 4 Nos.
Blank Exercise Book.

Published also in Twelve parts at Ninepence each. Each part complete in itself.

"It is not only the cheapest, but by far the best that we have seen."—*Graphic*.

BLACKIE & SONS, LONDON.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

ENTIRELY NEW EDITION.

TO BE COMPLETED IN TEN VOLUMES, IMPERIAL 8vo.,

NOW READY,

VOLUMES I., II., AND III.

Price 10s. each, cloth; 15s. each, half morocco.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Times.—"For many, probably most, people, this work contains all they are ever likely to require."

Daily Telegraph.—"The advent of a new edition, accurate, liberal, and cheap, will be welcomed with a very general approval."

Standard.—"Almost every subject likely to interest an intelligent person is here."

Literary World.—"The new Encyclopædia is no mere tasteless compilation, but, apart from the fulness and accuracy of its information, it has a distinct literary value of its own."

Pall Mall Gazette.—"For practical utility these volumes could hardly be exceeded."

W. AND R. CHAMBERS,
47, Paternoster Row, London and Edinburgh.

WALTER SCOTT'S NEW MONTHLY SERIES.

THE Contemporary Science Series, mostly illustrated. Containing 300 to 400 pages.

Early Volumes.

THE EVOLUTION OF SEX; by Professor Patrick Geddes and J. Arthur Thompson.

ELECTRICITY IN MODERN LIFE; by G. W. de Tunzelmann.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS; by Dr. Isaac Taylor.

WALTER SCOTT, LONDON,
24, WARWICK LANE.

THE NEWBERY HOUSE MAGAZINE.

A Monthly Review and Family Magazine for Churchmen and Churchwomen.

ONE SHILLING MONTHLY. ILLUSTRATED.

"The Church subjects, all by accredited authors, are well treated and full of information."—*Guardian*.

"The contents, generally speaking, are good, and upon the whole may be considered promising."—*Athenæum*.

"The first number of The Newbery House Magazine must be admitted to be a distinct success; it covers a wide field of subjects, and is interesting. The proportion is well held between theological, scientific, and chatty articles, and, while the Magazine is on distinct Church lines, it is not too Churchy...... The second number maintains the standard with which it started."—*Church Bells*.

"We recommend our readers to procure it for themselves, wishing it every success."—*Church Times*.

"Even in these days of plentiful magazine literature, covers ground which is not occupied by any other periodical; in point of variety, interest, and ability, it is second to none, and, if we judged it by our individual taste, we should almost prefer it to any other. We strongly recommend all our readers to obtain a specimen number."—*John Bull*.

"This new candidate for popular favour is remarkable both for the variety of its contents and the ability of the writers."—*School Guardian*.

"So full is this number of articles of interest for the clergy and laity that it amply justifies the launch of a Magazine that will speedily, if we mistake not, be read in thousands of homes."—*Manchester Examiner*.

"The Newbery House Magazine for September is just as varied, just as vigorous, and as valuable as the former number."—*Literary Churchman*.

"The Newbery House Magazine has recently supplied a need which has long existed."—*The Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

"The opening number is a good one, marked by broad liberal views, and some high-class contributions."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"Ecclesiastical questions treated from a moderately High Church point of view, predominate. . . . The general appearance of the Magazine—good paper, clear type, and occasional illustrations—help to give it a character of its own."—*Academy*.

"There is no Church Magazine like it."—*National Church*.

GRIFFITH FARRAN & CO.,
LONDON AND SYDNEY.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND, OR, PHONOGRAPHY.

OVER A MILLION COPIES SOLD.

The best means of Self-Improvement.

The Right Hon. John Bright said:—"Phonography is so exceedingly simple as to be easily learned by anyone of ordinary capacity, and the public benefits to be derived from it are incalculable." Ask your Bookseller for the "Teacher," or send six-anna stamps to

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

These Announcements appear every Monday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON**

Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning Facilitates dentition. Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

---

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« Messers CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84 ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1472 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1467 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES' & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1246 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co

28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantin and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

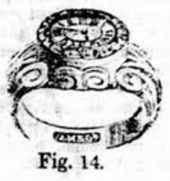


Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050

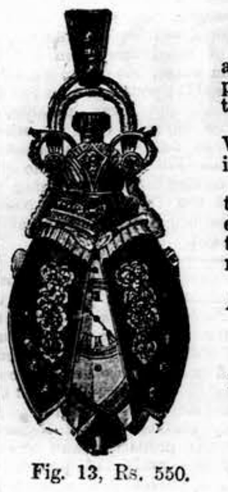


Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

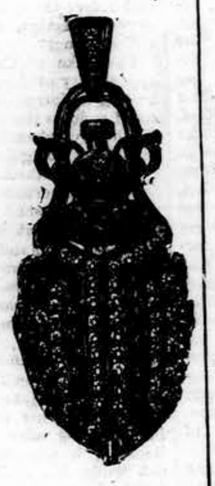


Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

HINKS'S LAMPS! HINKS'S LAMPS!

HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS.

HINKS'S LAMPS.

A DEPOT

FOR THESE WELL-KNOWN

ENGLISH LAMPS

Has been OPENED at RAMPART ROW,

next to Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.

LAMPS

Of every description kept in Stock.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Orders from Up-country promptly attended to

All Communications to be addressed to the Manager,

HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS. HINKS'S LAMPS.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION

BENGER'S

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND DYSPEPTICS.

FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

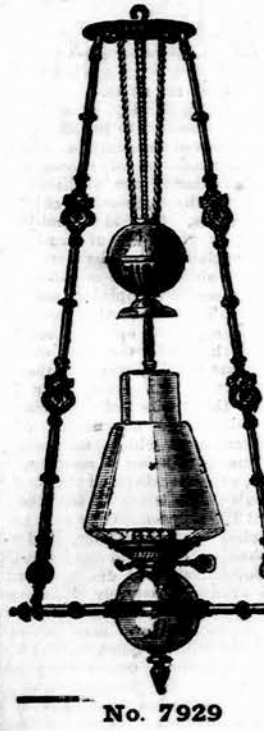
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

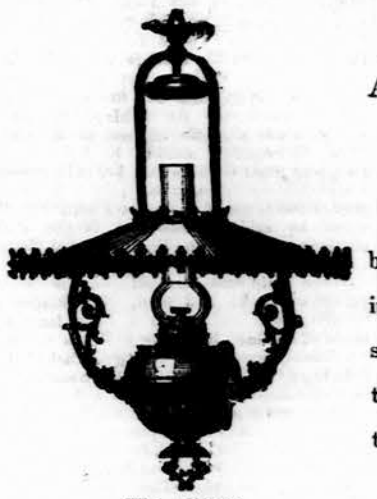
STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

STANDARD LAMPS!

A new shipment of these very popular Drawing Room Lamps has just been unpacked.


No. 7929

The best Storm-proof Duplex Burners and Lamps from the First English Houses always kept in stock.


No. 8000.

STANDARD LAMPS!

A large variety of the most beautiful designs at very low prices.

Rippingille's celebrated Oil Cooking Stoves kept in stock. Ask for detail Price List, illustrated.

No. 7797.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My new Revised and Enlarged Illustrated Catalogue with Descriptive Price List is now ready, and will be sent free by post to the Mofussil on application.

Please note that the prices being now greatly reduced, mine is

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

No. 658. The Plain Beaded Pattern.

No. 659. The Plain Pattern.

ENTRÉE OR SIDE DISHES, WITH COVERS.

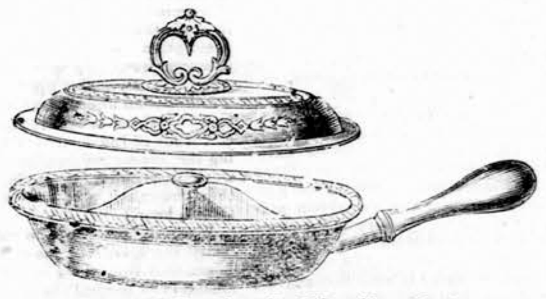
In best Electro Silver Plate, of a substantial and well-wearing quality.

These Dishes are usually supplied in pairs or in sets of four, and with or without hot-water Warmers. The handle of each Cover is removable, and the Cover reversed forms an extra dish. We have a great variety of these Entrée Dishes in stock, but we illustrate two patterns only which are easy to clean.

Dishes and Covers, Price per Pair from .... Rs. 90 (Rs. 180, Set of 4).
Warmers, with Plate Top „ „ „ .... Rs. 100 (Rs. 200, Set of 4).

VEGETABLE DISH.

With Tripod Partitions inside removable at pleasure, and solid Ivory Handle.


No. 660. Price, with Partitions, Rs. 110; without Partitions, Rs. 95.

BEST ELECTRO PLATE.

With Cover, the Handle of which is removable at pleasure, the Cover thus forming an extra Dish at need.

DISH COVERS, ELECTRO PLATED, OF BEST QUALITY.

Neat Plain Dome Pattern, in a Set of 4.
12-inch, Rs. 37; 14-inch, Rs. 50; 16-inch, Rs. 66; 18-inch, Rs. 82.—Rs. 235 set.
Handsome Decorated Pattern, in a Set of 4
12-inch, Rs. 51; 14-inch, Rs. 63; 16-inch, Rs. 84; 18-inch Rs. 102.—Rs. 300 set.
Any Number of Pieces may be Ordered.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for prompt Cash payment.

HAMILTON & CO.,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the [illegible]

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.